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You would be proud of an Oldsmobile. Proud of its smart Fisher body in Duco colours and with new interior luxury and beauty. Proud of its long, low, graceful—111-inch wheelbase and low-gravity frame—of its obvious completeness as indicated by such equipment as bumpers, front and rear.

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38, Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.

China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,858

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1928.

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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N. LAZARUS
Hong Kong's Only European Optician.
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Manager:—RALPH A. COOPER, M.A.O.A.
Registered Optometrist by Canadian Govt. Exam.
(Personal Attention).

NO ARRESTS.**LEE HYSAN MURDER RUMOUR.****OFFICIAL STATEMENT.****Belief That More Than One Man Was Implicated.****THE FIRECRACKER DODGE UTILIZED?**

There is no truth in the rumour current late yesterday afternoon that a Chinese had been detained on suspicion in connection with the murder of Mr. Lee Hysan, the very wealthy resident of Hong Kong, who was best known as the "Opium King."

Further details have been gleaned by the Police in the course of extensive inquiries and elaborate measures. A description of the assassin has not been circulated, the "China Mail" understands, because information is not yet complete.

The official version and the post mortem examination both contain interesting revelations.

Occupants of houses in the vicinity believe that more than one man was implicated. They believe that firecrackers were let off in a joss-house a little distance from the fatal corridor so as to cover the retreat.

THE POST MORTEM.

A statement in the vernacular papers that Mr. Lee Hysan was armed when he was shot down yesterday is incorrect. He did not carry a firearm, the "China Mail" learns on the best authority.

Mr. C. G. Perdue, acting Director of Criminal Intelligence, seen by a "China Mail" man this morning, denied the rumour that a Chinese had been detained on suspicion.

There has been no new development in the murder, accounts of which appeared in the "China Mail" street editions yesterday and, with additional facts, in the subscribers' edition.

The "China Mail" is authoritatively informed that no decision has been made regarding an inquest and that it will not be known for a few days whether an inquest will be held.

"An Unknown Person." The official version of the murder is as follows:—

"Sent to the Public Mortuary at 3 p.m. on April 30 the



Mr. Lee Hysan, the wealthy Chinese merchant who was sensationally murdered yesterday. Details in his romantic career are given in an article on page 7. Photo by courtesy of "Wah Tat" Po.

body of Lee Hysan, a Chinese male, 49 years of age, of No. 32, Kennedy-road, shot at and killed in the entrance of the Yue Kee Club, No. 196, Wellington-street, at 1 p.m. on the same day, by an unknown person who left behind a .38 calibre Smith-Wesson revolver loaded in all six chambers, three rounds having been fired."

It is interesting to note that the Police use the words "an unknown person." According to occupants of houses in the vicinity, a not uncommon ruse was adopted which leads to a suspicion that the murderer had accomplices with him.

Joss House Incident.

A "China Mail" representative was informed that several men in a ground floor (used as an eating house) behind the Yue Kee Club distinctly "heard firecrackers" a little while before the first blast on a police whistle.

These men are not definite that

the cracker-firing was preceded by three louder reports—those from the revolver. Nevertheless, there is ground for the opinion that at least one man was worshipping in a miniature street joss house at the end of one of the back lanes which lead into Kau U Fong-street.

As reconstructed by those who give credence to this version, the assassin's accomplices must have kept watch in the back lane, while one of them worshipped at the temple.

An Old Ruse. Then, as in other violent crimes committed by Chinese in recent years, a string of firecrackers was lighted and thrown into the air as soon as the revolver shots were heard. The object, of course, is to throw suspicion off the track by leading hearers to believe that nothing was amiss and that only firecrackers were exploding.

Fokis of the shoe shop which is at the Wellington-street end of the underground passage of stone steps leading to the Club door were the first to blow police whistles, it is stated. But they are not certain in their description of a man who passed them, followed by Lo Lau, the club-boy who caught a glimpse of the supposed assailant and lost sight of him in Wellington-street.

Vague Description. A vernacular paper representative maintains that the man, seen to come from the Club door, walked along one of the back lanes into Kau U Fong-street where he mixed with the crowd and was unsighted.

The description of the man suspected to have fired the shots is vague. It is agreed that he wore a white short Chinese jacket. Some say that he had white cotton trousers with blue stripes and a few that he wore khaki drill trousers; the former is more probable.

Nothing is known of the man's general appearance and build.

Post Mortem Results.

The revolver, which the murderer dropped—probably "intentionally"—outside the Yue Kee Club, had a piece of the barrel sawn off, obviously to shorten it to facilitate carrying with less fear of discovery. The butt was bored through for the purpose of attaching a stock.

The first two shots entered Mr. Lee Hysan's back. One struck the back of the neck and, it was revealed at the post mortem examination held in the mortuary yesterday afternoon, broke the main artery leading to the heart. Another shot pierced the liver. There was no exit hole for either of these but one of the two rounds extracted from the body had caused a bulge under the skin in front, where it had stopped.

The third shot struck Mr. Lee in front, presumably as he was turning round, and embedded itself in the woodwork. Needless to say, the ammunition extracted was the same as that left in the revolver.

Neighbours Interviewed.

A number of coolies who live in the underground passage-way and others who frequent the back

C.P.O. ON TRIAL.**Crown Case Closes This Morning.****POLICE EVIDENCE.****Sequel To Early Morning Motor Car Drive.**

At 1.05 p.m., to-day, the case for the Crown was closed at the Criminal Sessions against C.P.O. William George Kelsey who is charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese whilst driving public motor car No. 313 on the waterfront in the early morning of March 25 last.

Mr. Sheldon opened the defence at 2.15 p.m.

The first witness this morning was the foki of the driver of the motor car, who corroborated the driver's evidence about Kelsey taking the wheel after he returned to the car in Kee Cheong-street, Kennedy-town. The first thing that the witness knew was happening was when the car suddenly swung towards the sea wall, and the next instant it plunged into the harbour. The car fell partly on a junk and partly into the sea. He was pinned in the back seat, but his head was above water level. After a struggle, he managed to free himself and swim ashore. He proceeded home, and the next morning went to the Traffic Department at Police Headquarters where he made a deposition.

Police Evidence.

Traffic Sergeant Robertson and two other European police Sergeants gave evidence of arriving on the scene a little time after the accident.

Mechanic's Guess.

Sub-Inspector Mason, Police Mechanic, was the last Crown witness. He said that at 5.45 a.m., on March 25 he went to the Po Tak wharf, and there saw skid marks on the road which appeared to be damp and looked greasy. He saw public car No. 313 in the harbour. It was later brought out.

(Continued on Page 7.)

James have been interviewed by the Police but, it is understood, little has been gleaned. There was very little possibility, as the perpetrator knew, of anybody noticing him as he emerged on the spur of the moment from the Yue Kee into the lane; and he was round a corner in a few paces no matter which direction he took.

Lo Lau, the club-boy who looked down and caught a fleeting glimpse of the murderer, was followed down by a colleague who saw little or nothing.

A close watch is still being kept on ships and other means of leaving the Colony.

A reward of \$10,000 has been officially offered for information leading to the arrest of the murderer.

A Cry of "Save Life."

A cry of "Save Life" was heard and recognised as from the voice of Mr. Lee. It should be explained that the club's premises are on the third floor, entrance being by way of a door (from the back lane) into the second floor, through a narrow corridor and then up a wooden staircase. The back-lane is, naturally, higher than the ground floor level in Wellington-street.

When the alarm was raised, Mr. Lee was seen to be holding himself against the wall, in great anguish and his face was deadly pale. It was a matter of moments before he collapsed and died.

Dr. Jau Hawk and Dr. S. C. Ho answered the summons of the Club members for help but life was extinct when they arrived.

Funeral Put Off.

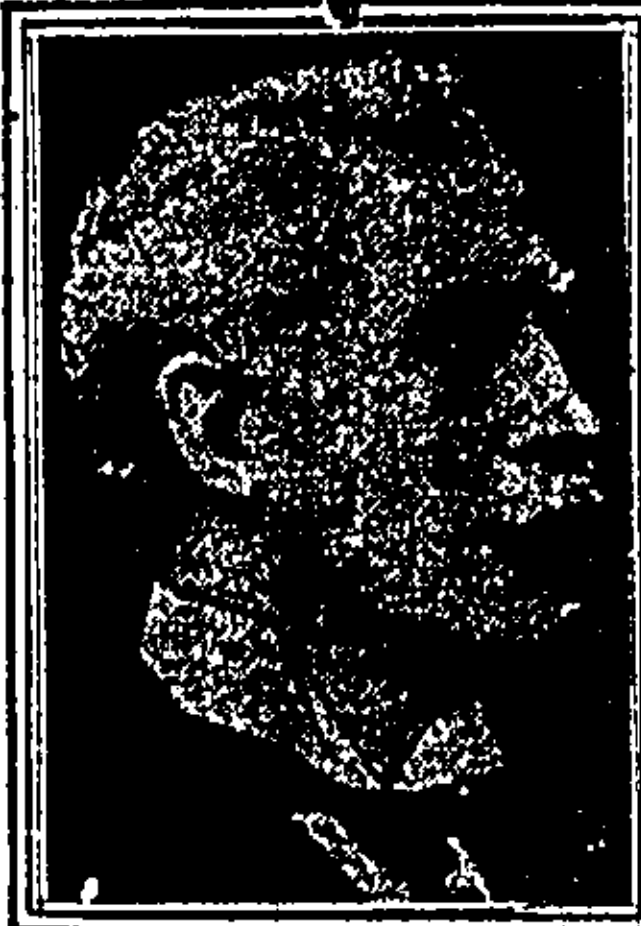
Police officers arrived on the scene shortly afterwards, including the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., (Captain Superintendent), Mr. Perdue, Chief Det.-Inspector T. Murphy, Det.-Inspector Lane and others.

The body was covered with a counterpane pending examination and the taking of photographs. After removal to the mortuary, it was taken back to Mr. Lee's residence where the usual ceremonies will be held.

It is stated that Mr. Lee had received a number of threatening letters recently, including one which hinted a bomb attack at the reception after his son's marriage. The funeral will not be held for some days.

BY-ELECTION.**Conservatives Retain Marylebone.****RESULT ANNOUNCED.****Famous Diplomat To Go To The Commons.**

London, Yesterday. The Marylebone by-election has resulted as follows:—



Sir Rennell Rodd (Con.) 12,859
Mr. Ross (Lab.) 6,721
Mr. Murray (Lib.) 3,318
—Reuter.

EIGHT HOURS!**THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POINT OF VIEW.****OFFICIAL STATEMENT.**

Geneva, April 29. In the course of yesterday's meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Bureau at

HELD UP.**Can Japanese Reach Tsinanfu?**

Tsingtao, To-day. The main body of Japanese troops under General Fukuda arrived at Changtien yesterday morning but were unable to proceed further. Consequently an unarmed train carrying Consulate officials and others was sent to Tainanfu for the purpose of negotiating with the Southerners, who hold the stations on the Shantung Railway for necessary permission. If the negotiations were unsuccessful the Japanese were reported to be planning to repair the broken tracks and fight their way to Tsinanfu if necessary.—Reuter.

Tsinging, To-day. A Foreign Office despatch states that the Southerners agreed to permit the Japanese troops to proceed to Tsinan. As no mention was made of the condition of the line it is presumed that it was not so badly damaged as previously feared.—Reuter.

Geneva, Mr. H. Wolfe, British Government delegate, declared the British Government maintained its point of view that the revision of the Washington Eight-Hours Convention was necessary in order to facilitate ratification.

He asked, however, that the discussion of the British proposal should be adjourned until the May session, adding that the British Government had been the object of numerous unjust attacks, because they certainly have no intention of lessening the prerogatives of the working classes.

The Committee accordingly adjourned the discussion until the May session.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORTS.**FROM CEYLON AND MALAYA.****60 PER CENT. MINIMUM.**

London, Yesterday. The official percentage of exportable rubber at the minimum rate of duty from Ceylon and Malaya for the quarter beginning May 1 will be over 60.—Reuter.

The yearly meetings of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., the China Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., and the British Traders Insurance Co. Ltd., will take place on Friday, May 4, at the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., in the advertising columns.

CHEFOO MYTH.**No Truth In British "Evacuation."****SITUATION IS QUIET.****Needless Alarm About Foreign Communities.**

Shanghai, Yesterday. The reported evacuation of British nationals from Chefoo is untrue. The situation there is quiet at present.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: A previous report had indicated that British residents were likely to be withdrawn. Chefoo is on the north coast of Shantung peninsula, in the extreme east of the province, a few hundreds of miles away from the war zone in the west of the province. Business men, missionaries, teachers and others live in Chefoo in large numbers and many go for summer holidays. About twenty children from Hong Kong and Canton attend the China Inland Mission School and the parents of some of these have heard nothing about an evacuation.]

War Reports. Shanghai, Yesterday. The Nationalists have cut the Shantung Railway which runs from Tsinanfu to Tsingtao, on the coast. The break is at Mingshui.

Small bodies of Nationalist troops have gone from Nanking up towards the firing line.—British Naval Wireless.

Nearing Tsinanfu. Tokyo, Yesterday. An official statement from the War Office states that 10,000 Nationalist soldiers entered Kushan, 10 miles south of Tsinanfu on the evening of April 28. Heavy fighting is going on to the south and east of Tsinanfu which the Nationalists are expected to occupy within a day or two, the statement adds.—Reuter.

Defence Broken. Peking, Yesterday. The Nationalists broke through the Northern defence system to the north of Tai-an on April 29. They also destroyed the railway bridge at Mingshui on the Shantung Railway and captured Chowtsun.

Many Chinese officials have left Tsinanfu for Tientsin.—Reuter.

[Note: Tai-an is to the south of Tsinanfu and Chowtsun to the east.]

Japanese Prepare. Tokyo, Yesterday. Japanese women and children in Tsinanfu have been ordered to prepare for evacuation to Tsingtao.—Reuter.

Residents Flee. Tokyo, Yesterday. It is officially announced that the detachment of Japanese guarding the Japanese owned coal-mines at Poshan hurried to Chowtsun on receipt of the news that the city was being plundered. Sixty out of the eighty Japanese residents have fled.—Reuter.

A Consultation. Shanghai, Yesterday. General Hwang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, is hastening to Hsuehchow for a consultation with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek concerning the position vis-a-vis the Japanese forces in Shantung.

GERMANY & WAR.

AGREE TO U. S. PACT "WITHOUT RESERVATION."

UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE.

Berlin, Yesterday. The German reply to Mr. F. B. Kellogg's proposal to outlaw war agrees with the United States and France that the ultimate aim must be the universal acceptance of the suggested Pact, which Germany is ready to negotiate without reservation.—Reuter.

The British Attitude. London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain warmly welcomed the United States' proposals as to a further joint effort to safeguard peace.

The British Government, he said, were closely and sympathetically considering the text of the proposed Treaty together with the French observations and suggestions, and he did not doubt that a successful issue would be achievable but time was required for the necessary consultation with the Dominions.—Reuter.

EGYPT WARNED.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

CONTOVERSIAL BILL.

Statement By Sir A. Chamberlain In Commons.

EGYPTIAN CHAMBER "CLIMB DOWN."

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday, made an interesting statement regarding the necessity for His Majesty's Government warning the Egyptian Government as to their intention to pass the Assemblies' Bill and other similar legislation detrimental to the safety of foreigners in Egypt. The ultimatum sent expires at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening. The Egyptian Government have met in secret session, and it is believed that they have decided to postpone discussion on the Assemblies' Bill until November.

BRITAIN'S ACTION SUCCESSFUL.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) in a statement regarding Egypt said the Bill for the regulation of public meeting and demonstration had been before the Egyptian Parliament. It was designed to alter the existing law, which had been enforced for five years and enabled the Egyptian authorities to maintain a fair state of public order without hardship to individuals or any undue restraint on public liberty.

The new Bill greatly weakened the hands of the Executive and would paralyse the police on which it would inflict far heavier penalties for any error of judgment in carrying out their duties than it proposed for those responsible for disorder and would seriously jeopardise the public peace and the lives and property of foreigners.

In defiance of 1922 Declaration, Sir Austen Chamberlain said this view was taken by both British and Egyptian police authorities and was shared by the foreign communities. The British Government who, under the Declaration of 1922, were ultimately responsible for the safety of foreigners could not ignore these dangers. The Bill and similar projected legislation had gravely preoccupied His Majesty's Government for a considerable time, and serious but friendly warning with regard to the Bill had been addressed by Lord Lloyd, on their instruction, to MacDonald.

It is assumed that Vice-Admiral Kelly, with the "Warspite," "Valiant" and one cruiser, is going to Alexandria, while Rear-Admiral Preston, with two cruisers, will make for Port Said.

Cairo, Yesterday. Mr. Reginald Hoare, Councillor to the British Residency, has handed to Nahas Pasha a Note, giving the Egyptian Government three days to withdraw the Assemblies Bill. If this is not done, Britain will take whatever steps she may deem necessary as regards her obligation to protect foreign interests.

The warships "Warspite" and "Valiant" have left Malta. The Ultimatum. Unfortunately, it seemed clear that the Egyptian Government were resolved to proceed with the Bill and, on the instruction of His Majesty's Government, Lord Lloyd at 7 o'clock yesterday evening finally warned the Egyptian Government that failing a categorical and written assurance before 7 p.m. on May 2 that the bill would not be proceeded with, His Majesty's Government would consider themselves free to take such action as the situation might seem to them to require (ministerial cheers).

Comdr. Kenworthy (Labour) asked if there was any truth in the statement that portions of the Fleet had been ordered to Egypt from Malta, Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that he preferred to add nothing to his answer to Mr. Lord Lloyd, on their instruction, to MacDonald.

Egyptian Chamber's Secret Session. Cairo, Yesterday. The Chamber met in Secret Session. The Deputies assembled quietly and received Nahas Pasha in silence.

Egyptian Procrastination. It is understood that Nahas Pasha will propose the postponement of the Senate discussion of the Assemblies Bill until November with the hope of meantime reaching an understanding with Britain.

Cairo, Later. The discussion on the Assemblies Bill has been postponed until November.—Reuter.

The Riots In Alexandria. London, Yesterday. In this connection it is noticeable that when the proposals were made in 1924, which would have had a similar result in weakening the hands of police authorities the late Zaghlul Pasha opposed them as contrary to public interest. The British Government who under the declaration of 1922 are ultimately responsible for the safety of foreigners, cannot ignore these changes. Riots in Alexandria in 1921, in which nearly 20 foreigners were killed and over 60 wounded, will be remembered and only a few weeks ago, an excited crowd which had been stirred up for political purposes, attacked and damaged the property of foreigners. In these circumstances, the Assemblies Bill and some other legislation have for a considerable time caused His Majesty's Government grave pre-occupation.—British Wireless Service.

Ferocious Legislation. The general tenor of the proposed Bill may be indicated by one or two of its articles. Article Nine states: "The following will be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one (Continued on Page 12.)"

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FRENCH FINANCES.

CONVERSION LOAN TO BE ISSUED SOON.

TO REPAY BANK.

Paris, Yesterday. A Presidential decree authorises the issue of the Conversion Loan Five Per Cent. Bonds redeemable in seventy-five years, at a price the issue of which has not yet been settled.

The object is to convert the National Credit Bonds, expiring in 1928-29, and the Short Term Treasury Bonds into a Long Term Loan and repaying the advances from the Bank of France.—Reuter.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

RIGID SCRUTINY OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, To-day. The Senate has unanimously decreed to the subjecting of the expenditure on the Presidential Campaign to rigid scrutiny by a Special Committee of five senators to be appointed by Vice-President.

Davies—Reuter's American Service.

Phone C. 22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Ibach Grand Piano—Property of the Helena May Institute. For particulars apply to the Secretary.

FINE PIANO FOR SALE.—(Moutrie \$600 Model) Splendid tone. Price \$350. Phone Mrs. Harry Woods, C. 3128 for appointment to inspect same. Owner leaving Colony next month.

FOR SALE.—New Orthophone Cabinet, excellent tone. Can play eight records at one winding. Price only \$150. Apply Box No. 541 c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or double, with board. Modern sanitation. Apply No. 11, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

TUITION GIVEN.

MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY (Camb. Higher Local). (Camb. Teachers' Diploma). MISS GERTRUDE TURNER (National Froebel Higher Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3a, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE Have Authorised Mr. TERENCE CHRISTOPHER THOMAS BECK to sign per prouration for our Firm in Hong Kong.

T. E. GRIFFITH LTD.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. C. RAHIM is leaving for Bombay and that Mr. C. ESMAIL will take charge of the firm as from 1st May, 1928.

CURRIMBOY & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
DEPARTMENT.

IT IS NOTIFIED for General Information that as from 30th April, 1928, and until the Structural Alterations to the present offices are completed the COLONIAL SECRETARIAT will occupy the 3rd floor of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, French Building, Queen's Road.

E. R. HALLIFAX,
Colonial Secretary.
27th April, 1928.

THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 17th May, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1927.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th May, 1928, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 26th April, 1928.

LADIES!

WHY SHOULD YOU BE
EMBARRASSED BY

PIMPLES.

Pimples and all skin diseases are easily cured by Poo On Chinese Herb treatment.

POO ON CHINESE HERBS CO.
66, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD.
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED resumes charge of the above-named Companies as from This Date. By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

MACAO RACES.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 13th May, 1928 (weather permitting), may be obtained from the I.R.R.C. Macao, Causeway Bay Stables and Roxor Advertising Co., Exchange Building.
Entries CLOSE at Macao 2.30 p.m., THURSDAY, 3rd May.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED on 19th April RESIGNED my position in the CHINA COTTON AND SILK WORKS LTD., Shanghai and on 21st April I joined the FOOT EASE HOSIERY MILL, Shanghai as their Representative.

JULIUS MARCUS.
28th April, 1928.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 5th May, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.
The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each up to Friday, 4th May, 1928.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.

Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Hong Kong, 30th April, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1928, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Godown No. 18, The Hong Kong & Kowloon Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

A Quantity of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Comprising:—Sulphur, Gum Arabic, Tea, Anchor, Flour, Angle Iron, Empty Glass Bottles, Flat and Square and Round Iron, Flat Steel Bars, Old Chain, Sulphate of Ammonia, Hemp, Plate Cuttings, Sardines, Canvas, Cement, Old Gunny Bags, Sodium Sulphide, Galvanised Sheets, Desiccated Cocoanuts, Hoop Iron, Rivets, Tin Plates, Paper, Boiler Soda, Wine, Beer, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 27th April, 1928.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 6, and Top Floor of No. 9, Knutsford Terrace, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—Teak Hatstands, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Book Cases, Teak Wardrobes, Teak Dressing Tables, Teak Bedsteads, Marble Top Washstands, Curtains, Pictures, Brassware, Ornaments, Carpets, etc., etc.

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ON PUBLICANS.

FIGURES AS TO HEALTH IN LIQUOR TRADE.

(By a Social Student.)

For many years it has been well-known to social students that among the "dangerous trades" carried on in our midst there is none of any magnitude so deadly to those engaged in it as that of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. "The mortality of men who are directly concerned in the liquor trade is appalling," wrote the Registrar-General in 1885. "The mortality of persons directly engaged in the supply of spirituous liquors still continues to be enormous," was his verdict in 1897, and the Report on Occupational Mortality, just issued by the Registrar-General, and based on the Census of 1921, shows conclusively the perils still incurred by men engaged in this occupation. "The Trade" itself does not dispute this fact, though of recent years the subject has been too delicate to be much referred to. The "Brewers' Almanack" of 1898, however, said:—

It would be idle to attempt to prove that opportunities for excessive drinking are not used by the men engaged in occupations 10, 12 and 13 (i.e., Inn, Hotel, Servants, Publicans, Wines and Spirit Dealers and Brewers), though such facts as standing in a heated bar all day, want of outdoor exercise, and other things, must, of course, not be lost sight of.

This is strikingly illustrated in the Report by a table showing the mortality rank of 178 occupations among persons of ages twenty to sixty-five years, ranging from No. 1, the lowest, to No. 178, the highest, for "all causes," and certain selected causes:—

	All causes	Brewers, men, cans. men.
Tuberculosis	149	162
Syphilis	24	139
Cerebral	178	161
Hemorrhage	154	121
Disease of Heart	172	165
Cirrhosis of Liver	112	170
Cerebral	177	175
Nephritis	155	164
Suicide	175	162

Eloquent Figures. A comparison with other occupations emphasises this. If we take the mortality of "all occupied and retired males" (20-65 years) as 1,000 for "all causes," and 1,000 also for "cirrhosis of the liver," the cause of death adopted in the Report as the index of alcoholism—we have:—

	All Occupied and Retired Males	All Cirrhotics causes of Liver.
Farmers and Relatives	1,000	1,000
Coal Miners	1,034	781
Railway Signalmen	622	469
Railway Porters	1,023	499
Tram Drivers	875	699
Proprietors and Managers of wholesale and retail business	1,029	2,042
Salesmen and Shop Assistants	973	1,219
General Labourers	1,438	1,031
Brewers	1,345	3,000
Cellarmen	1,510	4,098
Publicans	1,585	11,552
Barmen	1,955	5,833

To put the figures in another way. The Report deals with 2,118 brewers—workers directly engaged in brewing; 5,457 cellarmen; 66,362 publicans; and 15,600 barmen—or 89,537 males between the ages of twenty and sixty-five years. The expected deaths as ordinary "occupied or retired males" would, during the years 1921-22-23, have been 1,017 every year; the actual deaths were 1,638—an excess mortality of 666 deaths per year. If those 89,537 men had been engaged in ordinary occupations twelve would have annually died of alcoholism or cirrhosis—in fact, 133 died every year. The normal rate of suicide would have yielded 74 deaths in the period; there were 180. If the "proprietors and managers of wholesale and retail businesses" (ages 20-65) had died of alcoholism and cirrhosis at the same rate as their colleagues, the proprietors and managers of hotels and public-houses, 1,330 would have died during the three years 1921-23; happily only 316 died.

Alcoholism and Other Diseases. Some important statements are made as to the relation of alcoholism to other diseases. "The interference of association between alcoholism and syphilis," it says, "appears to be justified." The Report confirms "the accepted view that alcohol promotes chronic nephritis," and, referring to suicide, it says: "It is not necessary to infer from this similarity that alcohol is the chief cause of suicide, but a considerable association between these two causes of death is indicated by the correlation coefficient for 163 occupations."

Commenting on the four occupations referred to above, the Report, under the head of "Brewers," says that "Mortality is in large excess from many causes." While pointing out that the mortality from phthisis and pneumonia is low it states: "This may seem surprising in view of the temptations to and evidence of alcoholism. Brew-

ers evidently suffer the consequences of good living and phthisis is not one of these.... As to the general conclusion that its mortality is excessive from many causes, the figures available leave no room for doubt."

Referring to Cellarmen, it notes that "Exposure to alcoholic risk is similar, and the general character of the mortality much the same" as that of brewers.

"Fantastically High."

Under the heading "Inn, Hotel-keepers, and Publicans," it remarks, "Excess is recorded for almost every cause," the ratios for five causes being over 2,000 (as against 1,000 standard)—diabetes, digestive disease, chronic nephritis, suicide and cirrhosis of the liver. "This list indicates very clearly that the publican yields to the temptations towards over-eating and drinking entailed by his business. The cirrhosis ratio is, indeed, almost fantastically high" (8,000 to the standard 1,000).

Of Barmen it is reported that "their rates are very high from almost all causes, including cirrhosis, digestive disease, circulatory disease, cancer, syphilis, chronic nephritis, cerebral hemorrhage, phthisis, respiratory disease and suicide. Even mortality from accident is in considerable excess."

In considering the foregoing figures it should be remembered that the numbers taken are only a fraction of the men engaged in this trade, being those directly in touch with liquor. Other employees such as brewers' draymen, waiters, etc., not directly engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor, are not likely to escape these perils. The liquor trade is, therefore, not one which a wise parent would choose for his son.—"Observer."

OBITUARY.

HEAD OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

REV. J. H. SHAKESPEARE.

The Rev. Dr. John Howard Shakespeare, an ex-chairman of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, and better known, perhaps, as a former secretary of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, died recently. As pastor, preacher and secretary of a religious organisation Dr. Shakespeare was one of the most representative men in modern English Nonconformity. He was born at Malton, Yorkshire, in 1857, and educated at University College, London, and Regent's Park Baptist College. From 1883 to 1888 he was minister of St. Mary's Baptist Church, Norwich, and in those years attained fame as a preacher. In Nonconformist circles comparable to that of Dr. Guinness Rogers, Dr. Charles Berry, or Dr. Jowett.

He left Norwich in 1898 to become secretary of the Baptist Union, a post which he held for a quarter of a century. He found it as an organisation in a feeble and low condition. It rented three rooms in the Baptist Mission House, and had no premises of its own. To-day it has a splendid building in Southampton-row, with library and council chamber, and a visitors' room, which is the rendezvous of Baptists from all over the world; and all this was the outcome of Dr. Shakespeare's planning and energetic leadership.

Thrice he led the Baptist people in raising each time the sum of £250,000, to relieve the denomination of the weight of debt, and supplement the incomes of the poorer pastors. If he could have had his way there would have been in existence now a Baptist Church extension fund.

Dr. Shakespeare was also European secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, and visited many lands in order to obtain fair treatment for those oppressed, and to secure fellowship and co-operation among the widely distributed churches of his own order. As moderator and then joint secretary of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England, Dr. Shakespeare was an active force. One of his notable achievements was in obtaining the recognition of Free Church chaplains during the Great War. Few men in the Free Churches were as well known and esteemed in the Church of England. Reunion became almost a passion with him in later years, and he would have gone far, consistent with loyalty to his own Church, to secure fellowship and working union with the Anglican community. He was an M.A. of London University, D.D. of Glasgow, and LL.D. of Toronto.

Dr. Shakespeare's activity came to an end a few years ago, when he was stricken with paralysis and lost the use of his voice. One of his last appearances in public was at the marriage of his son, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, who was private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George in 1921-23, to Lady Fisher, widow of Sir Thomas Fisher, R.N., a former manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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RIVER SUICIDE.

LOCK OF HAIR IN DEAD MAN'S HAND.

STRAND STATIONER.

The death of Mr. Henry George Quick, aged 50, of Manor Way, Harrow, who was found in the Thames with a lock of hair clasped in his hand, was investigated by Mr. Ingleby Oddie at Lambeth Coroner's Court last month. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded.

Mr. James Victor Gray Wells, a cousin of Harrow, stated that Mr. Quick carried on business as a stationer in the Strand.

The widow, Ellen Ada Louisa Quick, said that she and her husband had lived happily together. He left home as usual in the morning. He did not return. He was very deaf at times, but had fairly good health.

The coroner asked Mrs. Quick if she had seen the lock of hair which her husband was clutching when he was found.

A police officer handed her a long strand of brown hair.

Mrs. Quick examined it, and said that her hair had been brown, and it might have been hers. "It was about this colour," she said.

Dr. Phillips said that the cause of death was drowning.

Inspector Markham said that there was a writ against Mr. Quick for £30, and he had only four shillings to his credit at the bank. Eightpence was found in his possession.

Montague Plesse, solicitor, said that Mr. Quick left the employment of John Dickinson and Company Limited, paper manufacturers, in 1921, after many years' service. Dickinsons were reorganising, and to help him they gave him £500 in cash and six months' salary, making a total of £775.

In 1925 he came to them and said he was hard up, and they gave him another £500. Last July he owed them £464 for goods, and they forgave him that debt.

Earlier one of the directors of the mills at Hemel Hempstead received a letter from him which had been sent to the head office. In it Quick said that he was in very dire financial straits. "I decided I would make one last appeal in the earnest hope of an immediate loan of £50 or £100 to help me to pay my office rent and stave off the final disaster. The alternative would be the County Court and a following bankruptcy, and perhaps worse."

Mr. Plesse said that Messrs. Dickinson asked his advice about the letter, and said that they could not do any more for Mr. Quick. He directed them to write a letter, in which they said: "We regret to hear of your present difficulties, and hope your position will soon improve. We are sorry it is impossible for us to grant you a loan or give you any further financial assistance."

A Firm's Generosity.

The Coroner said: "The evidence appears to me to clear up this case, which sounded rather curious—a man found in the Thames grasping a woman's hair. The hair has been shown to the widow, who says it might well have been her own combings some years past. He was found in circumstances which indicate not foul play, but suicide."

"The motive appeared transparently clear, added the coroner. "Mr. Quick was very deaf, which was a very serious handicap to his business, which began to fall away. His late employers quite properly declined to make him a further advance."

"I say that because in my view Messrs. Dickinson have treated this man with quite extraordinary generosity. In three years they had given him £1,775."

He was satisfied that no blame whatever could be attached to Messrs. Dickinson.

A 16-years-old boy, Desmond Henry Carew Chaston, son of a manufacturer of toilet preparations, of Richmond-road, Bayswater, W., was charged at Marylebone Police Court with stealing articles, valued at £13, belonging to fellow guests at a Bayswater hotel. Mr. Boswell, the court missionary, said Chaston got a job to sell greyhound shares and when his employer got into difficulties he started to live in the manner alleged to pay his way. Mr. Chaston, the father, agreed to make good the loss, and added: "The reason for the boy's downfall is this: He got into the hands of a man who said, 'If you go and live at an hotel I will pay your hotel bill and give you a commission on all the share-pushers.' The boy was bound over and was placed under the probation of the court missionary."

WARNING.

Certain people in Hong Kong have been uttering lying and malicious statements regarding the circulation and the quality of the "China Mail" as a Newspaper. We have the names of the aforementioned people together with sufficient unimpeachable and conclusive evidence to prosecute now.

We hereby give warning that if, after this date, these statements continue to be uttered we shall without further notice take what legal action we are entitled to take.

Our reason for not prosecuting on the evidence before us is, having issued this warning, should further statements of such a nature aforementioned be uttered, the matter assumes a more serious and a more damaging aspect.

Clean, healthy business competition is good; business built up on lying and malice is bad and should be stopped.

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TAMBA MARUFriday, 11th May.

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SANTOS MARUFriday, 25th May.

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HONOLULU MARUFriday, 4th May.

SUMATRA MARU (Calls at Penang) Saturday, 19th May.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND

MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

MEXICO MARUWednesday, 2nd May.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

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LONDON MARU (from Shanghai) Monday, 30th April.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

HOZAN MARUSunday, 6th May noon.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

DELI MARUThursday, 3rd May Noon.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

SAILORS' HOME.

84 YEARS' GOOD WORK AT LIVERPOOL.

4,645 ENTRIES.

The 84th annual meeting of the governors, members, and friends of the Liverpool Sailors' Home was held in mail week, Mr. A. Harold Bibby presiding.

The annual report, which was taken as read, stated that the year having fortunately been free from any serious strike troubles or labour disputes, the movement of shipping, generally proceeded under more normal conditions, and increased opportunities were thus given to seamen to obtain more regular and permanent employment. Although the number of men entering the home was slightly less than the preceding year—4,645 as against 5,065—the average daily attendance has been much higher than in recent years. This increase is regarded with satisfaction, as it proves that the action of the committee in adjusting the charges to the present low rate has been appreciated by the seamen, and the institution has thereby been able to extend its useful work. Shipwrecked and distressed seamen to the number of 545 were received during the course of the year. The sum of £3,690 was received from advance and allotment notes, which are cashed free of any charge to the seamen. To the shipowners, of Liverpool and the various consuls, the superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office and officials for their kindly co-operation, the Mersey Mission to Seamen, and the Gordon Smith Institute for inviting the seamen to their various concerts and entertainments, renewed and sincere thanks are again tendered.

Test Of Time.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the Sailors' Home had stood the test of time. At their last annual meeting, he stated that he had every confidence that during the current year the daily average attendance would be increased. He was glad to be able to report that that hope had been fulfilled. In 1927 the daily average had been 150 which was higher than recent years, and a fact of which they could be justly proud. Not only did the home provide good and ample board and lodging at very low rates, but they also found seagoing employment for the men. The policy of giving free meals and free beds was the first step on the road to making paupers and diminishing the feeling of self-respect and self support which it was so essential to encourage and foster. The habit of doles and relief was one that was all too easily acquired; and any thing that tended to lead towards them was against the seamen's true interests.

Mr. C. S. Edgar seconded, and the resolution was adopted. On the proposition of Mr. Gifford Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Winchester Sanderson, Messrs. A. H. Bibby, C. S. Edgar, E. S. Maciver, and Col. J. G. B. Beazley were re-elected members of the committee. The auditors were re-appointed.

Mr. R. A. Barker, in proposing a vote of thanks to the officers and staff, said they were exceedingly fortunate in their staff, and especially in having the services of Mr. Huntington (general manager), and Mr. Young (manager of the clothing stores). Both these gentlemen had been with them more than 30 years, and he was sure the committee realised that it was owing to their zeal and good management that the work of the home was so satisfactory in all respects. Mr. Huntington, in responding, thanked the chairman and members of the committee for their vote of thanks, and remarked that the officials and staff would continue to do their very best in the interests of all concerned.

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MERCHANT SERVICE.

DRIVING FORCE OF THE PROFESSION.

THE IMPERIAL GUILD.

Many subjects of vital importance to the masters and officers of the British Merchant Navy were under review at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which was held at the headquarters, Lord-street Arcade, Liverpool. The following telegram was received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the secretary, Lieut. T. W. Moore, R.N.R.:

"Prince of Wales asks you to thank members of Guild for their kind message at their meeting to-day. His Royal Highness very much appreciates the sentiments expressed.—Admiral Halsey."

Captain A. W. C. Jackman, who presided over a large gathering of members, said:

At the last moment I have been asked to undertake the duties of chairman of this meeting, and deputise for our vice-chairman, Captain Cooper, whose presence in this chair would have given us such great pleasure. Unfortunately, he has wired to say that professional matters have detained him at Southampton, and I am sure that we all greatly regret his absence.

It is not my intention to make extensive comment upon the altogether admirable report which is about to be presented to you by our secretary, who, no doubt, will himself refer to some of the principal matters which have been occupying the attention of the Guild during the past year. The report is one of which the Guild has every reason to be proud, having regard to the difficulties which have had to be contended with, and which so very largely have been successfully surmounted.

Pride of place is properly given in the report to what I would desire particularly to emphasise, and that is the great honour paid us by his Majesty the King in conferring on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the title of Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets. By this it would seem that we are getting back to our old status of importance in the community of men. As a great Elizabethan historian so aptly put it when writing of the times said, "the country was saved through the defeat of the Spanish Armada by the Merchantmen of Britain, aided by a few of the Queen's ships." So we should feel proud of the honour now bestowed upon us, and as members of the leading organisation of masters and officers we, members of this Guild, should, with co-operation, of ideas and solidarity of purpose, lead the Merchant Navy "Onward" to its proper high standard in this, the greatest maritime nation in the world. (Hear, hear.)

I see that the Management Committee is referred to in the report. I would like to say how greatly we mourn the loss of Captain J. Gordon Mutter and Captain J. Gardner. Captain Mutter, whom you all knew so well, occupied this chair on several occasions, with distinguished credit to himself and the Guild. His death means a great loss to us. The same is to be said about the late John Gardner, of the Ellerman Line, a sturdy supporter of the Guild practically ever since it was founded, and one whose powerful advocacy of the Guild was known far and wide. His demise is deeply regretted by us all. Another matter we deplore is that our representative at Cardiff, Captain Edward Clegg, has been compelled to retire from his position owing to the serious condition of his health. We sincerely trust that through greater relaxation some improvement will set in, and I should like to testify to the fine services he rendered to the Guild both as a member and, subsequently, as our Cardiff representative. (Hear, hear.)

Destructive Criticism Useless.

It is both surprising and disappointing that there are still many masters and officers who do nothing in the way of membership in helping this good work on. Surprising because it is for their own benefit, and if it is individual benefit that is sought for, then the only way it can be brought about is by means of a solid unification of forces. I know we have critics, but criticism of a constructive kind we welcome. Destructive criticism is useless; it leads no-

where, and is damaging to the best interests of the profession.

As to the shipping position, there has been just the slightest improvement perhaps in the past year, but there is yet a lot to be desired in this direction. There has been, and still is, a considerable number of unemployed masters and officers, and we have to face the fact that the profession undoubtedly to a great extent is over-stocked.

On the other hand, there is a feeling of optimism amongst leading shipowners who have their fingers on the pulse of the industry, and given goodwill on all sides I, for one, most heartily share that feeling of confidence as regards ultimate prosperity in the shipping trade, and we fervently trust that it will not be long deferred.

It has, indeed, been fortunate for us that we have had our Fryatt memorial and stress funds, and thereby have been able to lend a helping hand to members of the profession and their dependants during these past years of depression and consequent distress. Although this is only one sphere of the Guild's activities, nevertheless, it is a very important one, and I really do not know what would have happened had these funds not been in existence.

To all old members, such as myself especially, it will, I am sure, give great pleasure to know that despite all the heavy weather which we have encountered and the setbacks which have inevitably followed the depression in the shipping trade, the Guild has stood up to it all so well, and is still forging ahead in grand style. Personally, I have no fear for the future so long as we are able to put before our members a report of the year's working such as all in this room have in their hands to-night.

I now have very much pleasure in calling upon our secretary to present the thirty-fifth annual report and balance sheet—it is his proud boast that he has submitted these reports year by year without a break since the inception of the Guild and I am sure that we all hope that he will be spared to submit many more in the years to come. (Applause.)

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Alipore" left Singapore for this port on April 25 at noon with the outward Mails, and was due here to-day at about 8 a.m.

The B.I. s.s. "Talamba" will leave Amoy for this port to-day p.m., and is due here to-morrow p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Mantua" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles on April 27 at 6.30 a.m.

The M.V. "Toronto" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on March 17, and is due at Manila to-day.

The E. & A. s.s. "Arafura" left for this port on April 27 p.m., and is due here on May 2 at about a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" from Hong Kong on April 18 left Yokohama on Friday, and is due at Vancouver on May 6.

The s.s. "Kendal Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on March 6, and is due here on May 7.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived Manila on April 29 at 8 a.m., leaves Manila on May 5 at 4 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on May 7 at 9 a.m.

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SAILINGS 1928.

STEAMERS	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 9	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 27
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 7	June 10	June 16
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 13	June 16	June 19	June 21	June 24	June 30
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 12	July 15	July 21
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	July 29	Aug. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 9	Sept. 15
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 20

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May 15	May 17	May 28	May 28
June 5	June 7	June 8	June 10

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LAHORE	5,252	19th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
MALWA	10,985	29th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
TALIPORE	5,273	31st May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
JEYPORE	5,318	2nd June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
DELTA	8,097	9th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
MIRZAPORE	6,715	16th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KANPURA	16,601	23rd June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
NOVARA	6,939	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KEYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAJPUTANA	16,619	14th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
NANKIN	7,058	21st July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KASHMIR	8,985	28th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
NALDERA	16,088	11th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
KALYAN	9,144	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.

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TALMA	10,000	18th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKLIWA	7,939	25th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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TALMA	10,000	1st May	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
ALIPORE	5,273	2nd May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKLIWA	7,939	7th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,955	14th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
DELTA	8,097	21st May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NOVARA	6,939	28th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
DEVANHA	8,155	4th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
SANTHIA	7,764	11th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MIRZAPORE	6,715	18th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KANPURA	16,601	25th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	2nd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NALDERA	16,088	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	16th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,955	23rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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FAMOUS BATTLE.

AN HISTORIC THAMES-SIDE
SITE.

CHIEF'S LAST STAND.

Ashford, Middlesex.—War Close, Shepperton, the reputed scene of the historic victory of Caesar over the confederate British tribes, has been the subject of argument and counter-argument at the Ministry of Health Inquiry which concluded recently at Ashford, Middlesex.

The inquiry, occasioned by opposition to a comprehensive town-planning scheme promoted by the Staines Rural District Council, was conducted by Mr. W. D. Lockhart, who announced that he was "satisfied, upon evidence given by Mr. Barry Cohen, that War Close was, in fact, the site of the battle between Julius Caesar and Cassivellaunus," and that he would report accordingly to the Ministry.

One of the many phases of the scheme is a proposal to veto building on floodable areas in the vicinity of the Thames. Scheduled in the scheme of the local authority is land at Shepperton known as the War Close, which forms part of the Lindsay Estate and has been the subject throughout the inquiry of a strenuous struggle between the promoters of the scheme and the representatives of the estate.

Mr. Clement Edwards, instructed by Messrs. Cohen and Cohen, urged that the council could not include this particular area in its scheme, as it was protected by statute as a place of historic interest. War Close was the scene of a great battle which decided the fate of England for 400 years, that between Caesar and Cassivellaunus, the British chief.

A Ruse Discovered.

Mr. Barry Cohen, of Messrs. Cohen and Cohen, gave evidence that he was steward to the Lord of the Manor of Shepperton, and a trustee of the Lindsay Estate, which included a meadow, or park, called the War Close. This was the spot where Julius Caesar, after crossing the Thames, fought his decisive battle with Cassivellaunus. It was near the only spot at which the river was fordable. On the Middlesex bank the British chief massed his army, having driven stakes into the river bed and bank. The Venerable Bede recorded, in A.D. 731, that remains of those stakes were still to be seen, that each was of the thickness of a man's thigh, covered with lead.

Mr. Cohen proceeded to cite Camden, Stukely, and other authorities, and also Caesar's own description of the conflict, from which it was clear that he knew all about the defensive sharp-pointed stakes from prisoners and deserters, and out-maneuvred his opponents; his cavalry and foot crossing the river rapidly, the latter only showing their heads above water. The Britons abandoned their position and took to flight. The War Close was included in the ground where the Britons waited to watch the expected discomfiture of the Romans, and there had been unearthed spears, spurs, swords, and quantities of human bones.

To the north of the Manor House, skirting the northern edge of the War Close, Roman coins were found in 1857, and some years before a Roman urn and other remains. It was clear on the records that the decisive battle was fought at the War Close. In Nicholas' "Anecdotes of Literary Person" was an account of a bequest of a "set of knives and forks, the handles of which were made of the oak which had formed part of the Coway stakes, and which had been presented to Mr. Bowyer by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow." The ford was called the Coway Ford.

Bungalows and Floods.

In connection with other parts of the Lindsay Estate, upon which it is proposed to erect bungalows, Mr. E. R. Abbott, who appeared in support of the scheme, cross-examined witnesses called on behalf of the estate with a view to showing that such buildings were not capable of satisfactory sanitary arrangements in flood periods.

Mr. William Clarke, retired builder, of Walton-on-Thames, called on behalf of the estate, stated he believed he was the pioneer of bungalow building on the Thames banks. He owned thirty bungalows in Shepperton and Sunbury and was familiar with bungalows and bungalow life. People coming to live in Thames bungalows found their health improved in a few months. The floods were much exaggerated. He had seen photographs which were afterwards published, staged when there were no floods.

Mr. Abbott said he could not understand the attitude of the opposition, which set up that the War Close was of great historic interest and then wanted to build upon it.

Mr. Clement Edwards: What we desire to build upon is not the War Close.

Mr. Abbott: We take the view that it is not to be built upon in any circumstances whatever, seeing the evidence which has been given.

HOSPITAL "RAG."

MR. MEAD AND
STUDENTS.

"DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT."

A rebuke to "ragging" students was administered by Mr. Mead, the Marlborough-street magistrate, when dealing with cases following the hospitals' Rugby match at Richmond.

He said: "It is a great pity when you have these very desirable and healthy sports you cannot restrain yourselves. It seems to be the fashion among some young men when these fixtures take place to get drunk after wards. You do not seem to think what a disgraceful thing it is that you, who are training for an honourable profession, should think it necessary to indulge in this drunkenness after these sports."

Before the Court was Francis John Beily, 22, described as a student, of Fernleigh-road, Winchmore-hill, who denied being drunk and disorderly and obstructing Police-sergeant T. Donaghue at Man-in-the-Moon-passage, off Regent-street.

The sergeant said that he went with constables to disperse a crowd on Wednesday night. A man had been arrested for assault, and the prisoner and others, who were more or less drunk, shouted, "Come on; let's go inside." Witness pointed out that one of them, but not all, could go into the police-station, and they marched down Vine-street, the prisoner repeatedly refusing to go away.

Mr. Cecil Richard Jenkins, registered medical practitioner and a house surgeon, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said the accused was not drunk.

Henry Humm, porter at the Criterion Restaurant, said the accused was one of five young men who were refused admission to the restaurant because they were drunk.

Beily was fined £2 for being drunk and disorderly, the magistrate saying he should not convict him of obstruction except to fine him.

Reginald Bettington, 25, described as a student—he said he was a qualified—of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, pleaded not guilty to being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Humm at the Criterion Restaurant.

The latter said that Bettington struck him on the nose and threw him to the ground.

Port Drinking Denied.

A constable and Police-Inspector Clarke said the accused was seen by the divisional surgeon, and stated that he had three whiskies, two cocktails, and three or four ports.

Bettington: I had no port.

Mr. Cecil Richard Jenkins, who sat with the prisoner and others when he dined at Gatti's, declared that the accused was quite sober. Bettington had about a quarter of a bottle of whisky and one cocktail.

Addressing the prisoner, Mr. Mead said: "It is very much to be regretted that certain members of your hospital should disgrace a victory which no doubt was well won. I do not like to apply strong terms to your conduct, but I think you must feel now that it is very disgraceful conduct. I have no doubt that you were drunk."

The prisoner said they knew at the restaurant that there was a hospital cup-tie, and they frequently refused admission to the people of hospital cup-ties, both at that and other West-end restaurants.

The magistrate replied that it was very much to be regretted that hospital students had such a bad reputation. He wondered there was not more esprit-de-corps amongst them. Prisoner had put forward the excuse that they would not admit hospital students because of their reputation. It might be another name for the blackguardly behaviour, and he wished that the hospitals would clear themselves of that reputation.

Bettington was fined £2 on the charge of drunkenness, and £1 for the assault, with £1 costs to the prosecutor.

A medical student named Ernest Starkie, 24, of Delawar-mansions, Maida-vale, was fined £2, with 10s. 6d. costs, for being drunk and disorderly in Regent-street.

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and no one with the slightest interest in archeology could conceive of it being anything but an open space for all time.

The Inspector will report to the Ministry of Health in due course.

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Hong Kong, 25th April, 1928.

Capetown.—In the Assembly debate on the motion to ratify the report of the Imperial Conference, General Smuts said: If it is a matter of major concern for the Empire, I expect that the Dominions will always do in the future what they did in 1914. It would be practically impossible for any Dominion to declare its neutrality in a great war in which Great Britain was involved, just as it would be impossible for Great Britain to remain neutral in a quarrel in which the vital interests of one of the Dominions was at stake. The Empire was not built upon neutrality, it would not endure upon neutrality, but on common loyalty.



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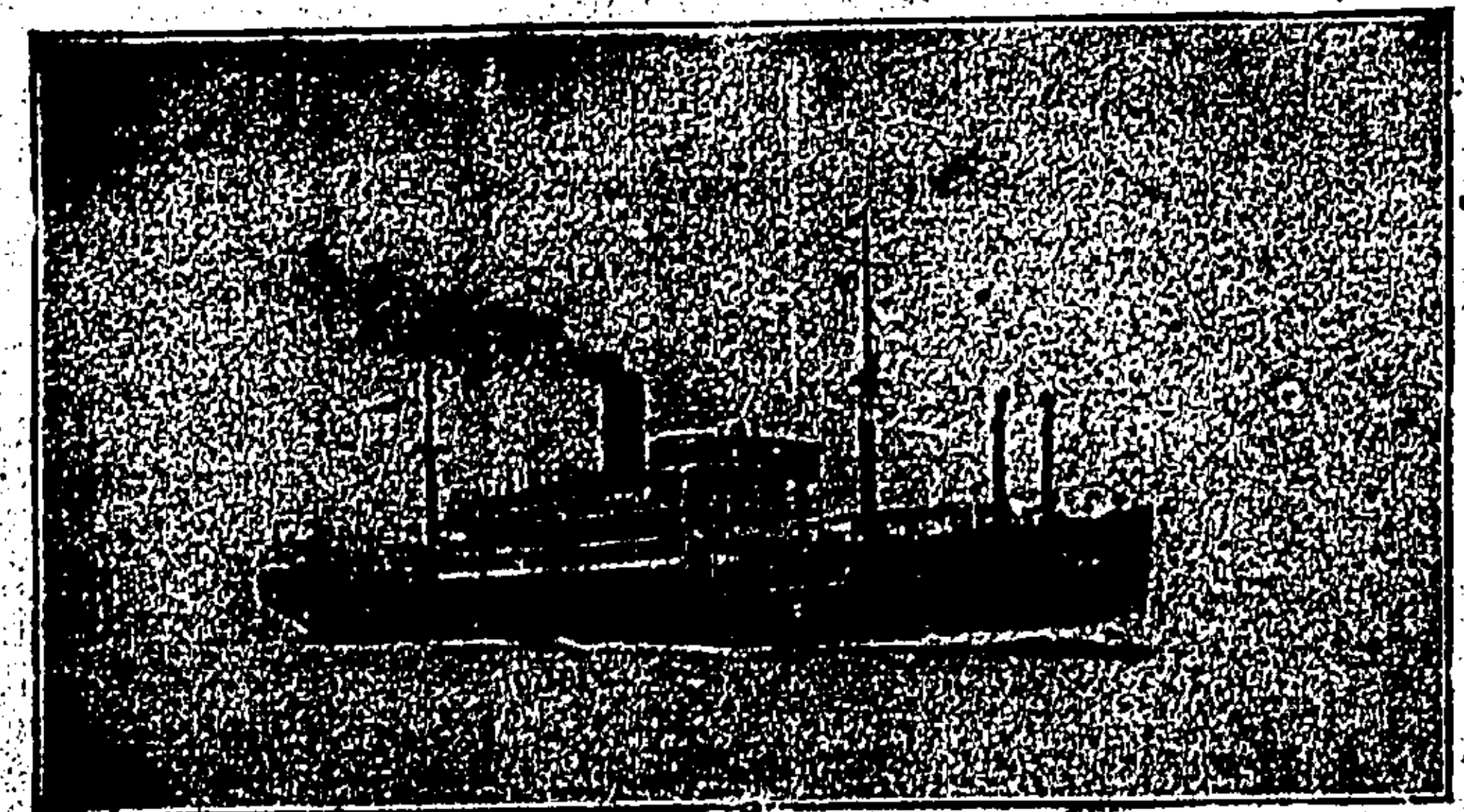
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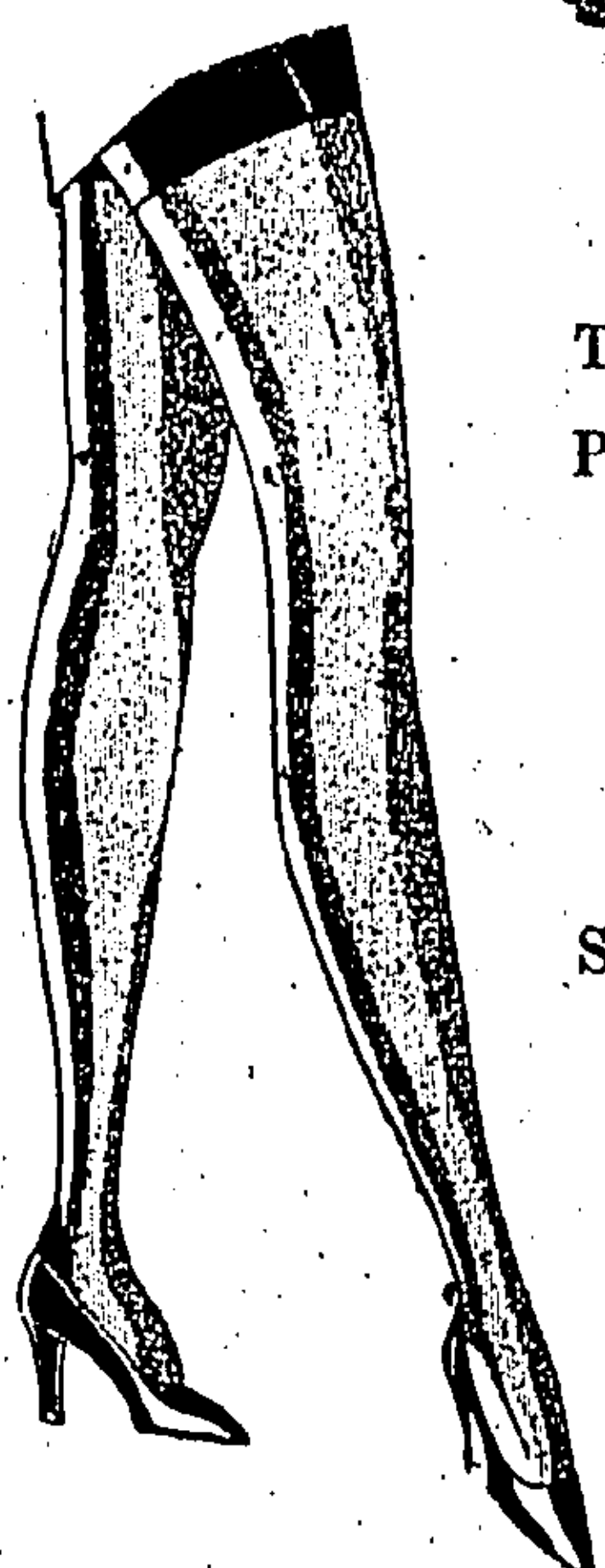
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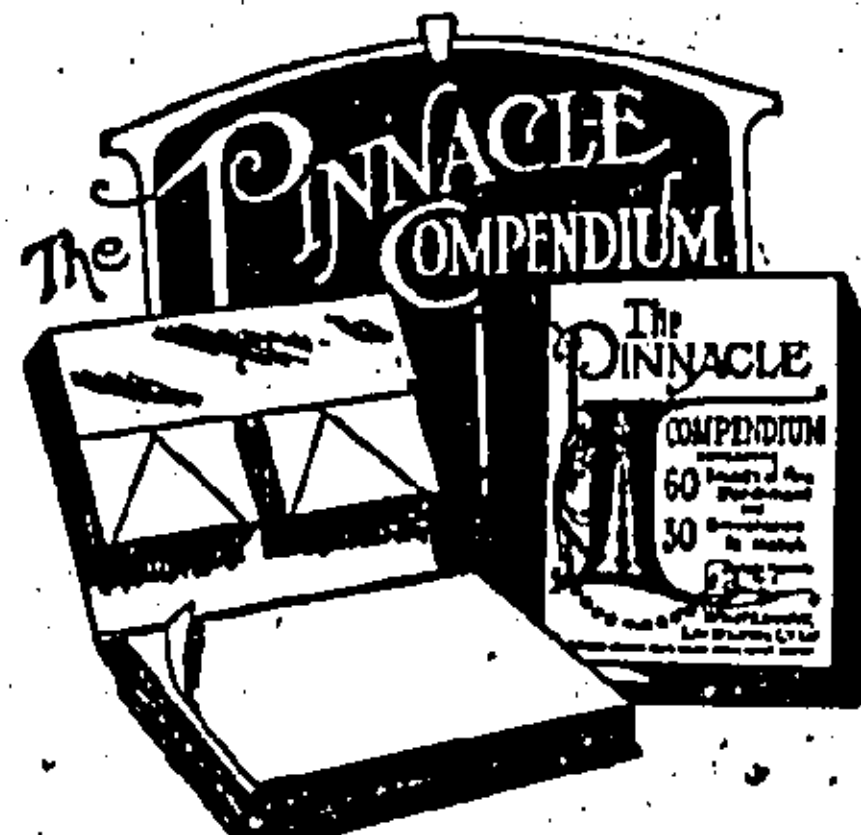
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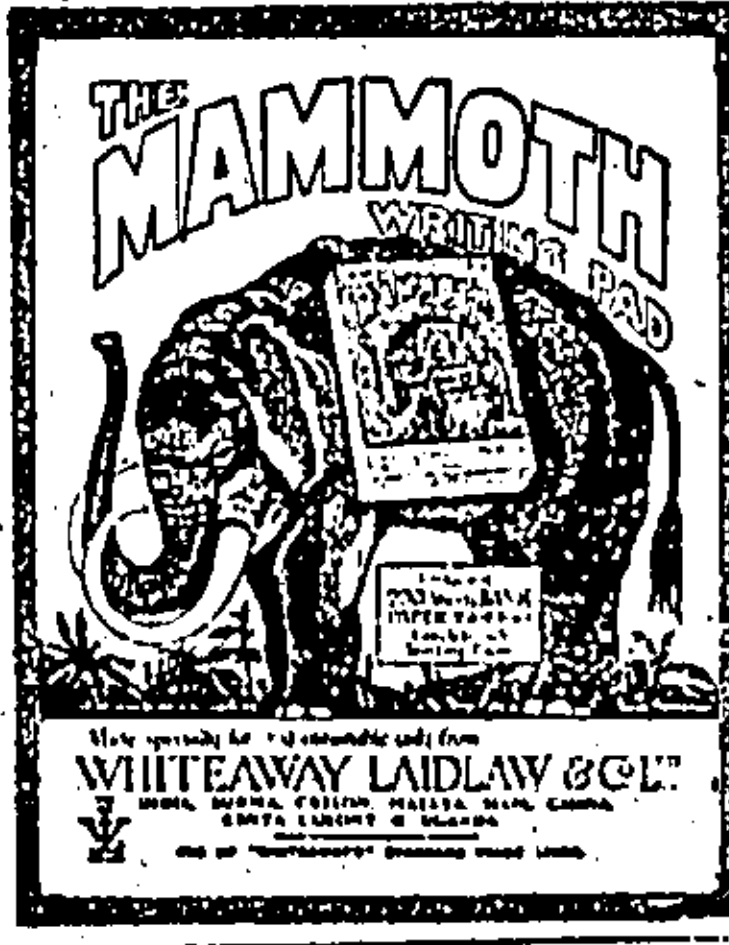
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BIRTH.

NIXON.—On April 24, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Nixon, a son.

DEATH.

PRICE.—On Sunday, April 22, Beverly Blount Price, dearly beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Price, of 1478, Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, May 1, 1928.

A KOWLOON LUNG.

It is gratifying to know that the Government has agreed further to explore the possibilities of the provision of a playground in the vicinity of the Tsim-sha-tui district and Sir Henry Pollock is to be congratulated upon the success attending his endeavours to re-open the subject. We display in this Colony a very convenient spirit which takes us, without question, whether we are led, and in the past we have always been fairly ready to say "yes" when officialdom has said "yes." This spirit was regrettably manifest in connection with the matter under discussion. The Government said it was too late to provide for a playground in the Kowloon Point district, and most people and a part of the Press immediately bleated "too late" too. Arose, however, Sir Henry with the light of battle in his eyes and his nostrils breathing fire, and as a result the authorities have had the good sense to pursue their investigations further. Just how far they will pursue them remains to be seen. It must strike them with an appreciable degree of force, we imagine, that there is an earnest call for this playground, and a call for something more than a playground.

What Kowloon requires—and will require in added measure in the future—is a lung, a breathing space in the midst of a mass of industrial, commercial and residential buildings. It should not comprise a scrappy patch of ground only large enough to accommodate a proportion of Kowloon's youngsters. It should comprise a public park, with playground. Kowloon demands it and, moreover, Kowloon deserves it. The unfortunate point about the matter is that there is not a convenient plot immediately available or subject to instant and easy acquisition. Difficulties exist, however, to be surmounted, and we feel sure that this one is not of kind that are insurmountable.

For ourselves, we favour the site at present occupied by military stabling in Nathan-road. As things are its utilisation is an admitted eyesore, standing as the tumbledown stables do on the side of the Peninsula's main thoroughfare. And it could be acquired, we would submit, by process of exchange. Judging by what was demanded when the question of the purchase of the military lands on the Island was being considered, we imagine a pretty penny would be required for the purchase of this Kowloon site, but if a plot was to be given to the military further out in exchange we suggest that they would be satisfied. As a correspondent has put it in our columns, who wants the soldiers in the middle of the commercial and residential area? And in this connection the contention has been advanced that it is desirable, from the viewpoint of defence, to have the military where they are. With this we do not agree. The military could be better and more happily accommodated anywhere the other side of King's Park, where they would have more room for training, housing and recreation, and if ever their services were actually required at Kowloon Point—a very unlikely happening—they could be rushed to that spot by motor transport in a really short while. So much for that line of argument. The more we think of that military site the greater grows the conviction of its desirability as a playground and park to serve the acknowledged needs of Kowloon.

Where other countries have progressed China has receded. For material backsliding she is a world apart. (Although allusion to canals has no direct bearing upon our theme, we would submit, for analogy's sake, that in England, in the 17th century, hardly a single navigable canal had even been projected. In China, on the contrary, as far back as the 6th century B.C. the Imperial Canal was begun and in 1285 a mighty artificial river connected Tientsin with Hangchow. But mark the directions of the change. One hundred and fifty years sufficed for private enterprise to intersect England with waterways while in China official neglect had allowed portions of the Grand Canal to be so silted with mud as to be no longer effective. Similarly, in England, even toward the close of the 17th century, the roads were in the most wretched condition and travelling was insufferably slow. On the great roads, ruts were many and deep, the descents steep, and the ways so poorly constructed, as to be scarcely distinguishable. In the dusk, from the road and fence through which they came, the motor cars, which now glide with little jolt or jar from one end of the country to the other, testify to the great change which has been wrought. A few centuries

ago, twenty-one great highways, paved with stone and often bordered with trees, connected Peking with the remote regions of the empire. Running approximately in a straight line, cutting into the steep mountain sides, and often attaining a width of twenty and twenty-five yards, they leave testimony of a once gigantic system of labour and of a strangely efficient executive. But these great roads are, in large measure, things that were. It would have demanded, but comparatively small outlay of capital and labour to keep these roads in repair but neglect has suffered them to fall into such a state of dilapidation, as in many places, to offer rather an impediment and a danger than a facility. Far from following in the wake of the former great road constructors and linking village with village, town with town, the poor wearied officials and high spirited people sat down on their oars and with filmy eyes watched the work of their ancestors glide into ruin. The lofty ideals of Ancestral Worship would appear to exclude material conceptions and to sever the spirit from his work.

Slow Highways. In the south of the province of Kiangsu the canals and rivers are the slow highways of communication. The long soiled ribbons which stretch away through the farms permit but Indian file and the jolting wheelbarrow. They are left to the sport of the elements and are often covered with a weedy luxuriance. In the north of the province in Suchow Fu, there are no canals and so carts are run over trials which are a disgrace to the intelligence of the inhabitants. The whiplashed mules, dragging a loaded car sunk to the axles, welter their way through sloughs of mire, or bob and wriggle, to shift a traveller's dreams, along the deep ruts and cleave through the yielding alluvial. Whilst the train is thus painfully and patiently struggling along, bandits, needy and greedy, swoop from behind the tall sorghum canes and hurry off whatever is worth the taking. In Kansu there are a few roads crossing the province, but beyond these, ways are so bad that man must take the place of beasts of burden and, poor human pack animals which they are forced to become, must trudge wearily along, stooping under their load. Indeed the chief reason for the undeveloped condition of Kansu lies in the difficulty presented to conveyance and communication. In Kweichow all transport has to be done by carriers or pack animals. The fine network of waterways in Kwangsi establishes fair communication but the roads which exist are mere tracks and are badly kept up. We have frequently observed in Chihli sunken trails, sometimes lying ten feet below the level of the fields, through which they lead; when the rains come they resemble canals; when fit for passage their narrowness and depth afford endless grounds for altercation between drivers meeting from opposite directions. A friend of mine tells of an experience in Shansi. He and a companion were gaily sporting along in a mule car and scattering the ducks which were paddling in front. Suddenly capsize went the craft and there was odd leaping and dancing and kindly implorings of supernal visitation on roads that are Celestial.

CHINA'S NEED.

WHY GOOD ROADS ARE
ESSENTIAL.

"W. V. D.'S" REASONS.

The following article entitled "No Roads, No Trade," which appeared over the well known initials "W. V. D." a few years ago in the "Yellow Dragon," is of peculiar topical interest if only because of the recent discussions in the Press and elsewhere regarding the construction of a trunk road from Kowloon to Canton. Many thinkers of economic science regard as axiomatic their assumption that man, individually and socially, tends to ameliorate his condition; that along all lines, in all trades, in all sciences, in guilds and corporations, in nations and in society, in the material, intellectual, and moral spheres there is a tendency towards perfection, a desire to remove the deficiencies that exist and possess those refinements and improvements which are already the lot and portion of others, or which are seen as ideals by them to those who come within the compass of their influence. The determination whether such fundamental assumption be sanctioned by the principles of sound philosophy lies outside the immediate scope of the present study. Assuming, however, the statement exact, we would point to the strange anomaly, as regards this psychological principle, which obtains in this belated land of China, and especially touching those arteries of trade linking together the villages, towns, and cities of this vast empire. Whether the greater degree of blame attaches to an incompetent government or to a torpid public spirit, the inglorious achievement has been secured, that among all civilised nations China has taken and holds, in her own right and beyond all competition, the charming distinction of possessing the very worst system of roads.

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Man's Mortal Stretch.

It at once appears evident to the most superficial observer that travelling along such roads must involve considerable expense and waste of time and that the price of goods must be so augmented by carriage dues as to render, in many cases, prohibitive, export of domestic produce and importation of outside goods. Time is money, even in China. Snail-paced mules and carts might have afforded a pleasant outing to a drowsy Hippa and Shalum in the days before the flood, but man's mortal stretch is now sadly curtailed and the wide-awake officials and men of business of the present day demand to waste as little time as possible while betaking themselves from one post to another, from business centres to places of production. Railways will not suffice. These are indeed, the great arteries of communication, but veins and capillary vessels are necessary to make trade circulate with speed to and from those arteries. Villages and town should be linked by networks of such excellency as to make travelling and transportation rapid, easy, and cheap.

It is all important that craftsmen and fishermen, workers in pottery and workers in wood, farmers and raisers of stock should find favourable markets for their wares, their produce, their animals. Otherwise the rural market becomes quickly congested and glutted; the supply is greater than the demand and the poor labourer who has borne the heat of the day receives but a pittance for the work of his hands. How, then, can he contribute even his mite towards the support of government, towards the education of his children? How can he secure those little conveniences and amenities of life which are necessary to the harmony and contentment of every household?

however humble its lot may be? Men stricken with too great an abundance of this world's distress dwarf into dreges who pass lives which lack hope and horizon, who sink into a torpid apathy regarding country and society, who bring up children with the taint of hopelessness and indifference branded upon them, and who finally sink to their graves without having lived. Bad roads, then, we shall call a curse to rural workers, to dwellers in districts remote from large centres of distribution, because it is owing to inefficient means of communication that these producers are unable to dispose of their goods.

A Parable.

It does not require a profound logical reasoning to show how good roads would prove, in many ways, beneficial to the producer by bringing him in touch with a ready market. The farmer, stockraiser and craftsman would be encouraged by the new demand created by easy conveyance to increase their productions. More hands would be needed upon the farms and better wages could be given to labourers and thus one great problem would be put fairly on its way towards solution. Not only would the staple products of the district be transported to other points but canning factories would spring up at central places when good radiating roads would ensure a steady current of agricultural produce. Farmers would no longer limit their ambition to local supply but would furnish their quota toward the provisionment of our great cities and of remote districts where supply is less than the demand, and finally rise to the "swelling theme" of purveyors to the great world markets.

Now for a parable, the famous road of the "Golden Ox," which leads from Sian Fu to Szechwan, was built at enormous expense to connect the state of Shu with the Kingdom of Tsin. Local tradition, however assigns speculation as the cause of its construction. The mountain sweeps through which the road stretches were the home of a breed of oxen that possessed the interesting chemical property of converting their food into gold. The road was built for the purpose of fostering this natural supply of wealth, of filling an impoverished treasury with wealth which was running to waste through lack of roads to utilise it. We should not wish to entangle the simple traditions of the countryside and hence feel no inclination to disturb the peaceful twilight of popular lore, but what we desire to bring home to the bosoms of those interested is the fundamental truth that the construction of good roads will at least change unsaleable products into saleable ones, and hence into gold.

Good Roads.

Further results, material to the welfare of the nation; would flow from the possession of good ways of communication. Central China has, for many years, been swarming with robber bands which impose a grievous toll. At present they come and go with fair impunity. Good roads would heighten the activities of police and military and afford a speedy advance to an attacked village. Moreover enrolment in these bands would no longer loom forth, to thousands of sturdy men, as the one avenue to a comfortable subsistence. Again, with an excellent system of highways throughout the provinces, there would set, in a current, towards a better mutual understanding, towards a tightening of the ties of the country, towards broader views of patriotism, towards those further corollaries which common sense will deduce, more or less immediately from these, and which, in no small measure, would contribute to the opening up and exploitation of China's buried resources, to the rebottoming, on saner modern principles of a building, ancient indeed; but whose solid old timbers and beautiful old architecture are well worth the propping up, are well worth the services of pile-driver and mason.

DO YOU KNOW?

To-day's List of
Little Posers.

From day to day in the "China Mail" appear half a dozen questions of a general nature, for which acknowledgment is due to the "Daily Sketch." Answers will be found on page 9 of this issue.

1. The difference between treacle and molasses?
2. If the seahorse is a fish or an animal?
3. Which is the most brilliant of the stars?
4. What triumph is it?
5. In what city was the first street tramway in Europe operated?
6. Which country grows the most tobacco?

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KOMOR & KOMOR,

Art & Curio Experts.

St. George's Buildings.

MR. LEE HYSAN.

HIS VERY ROMANTIC CAREER.

MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES.

Successful In Business But At Times Conservative.

MURDERED MAN'S LACK OF FEAR.

Several millions of dollars have been invested by the late Mr. Lee Hysan in Hong Kong property, mostly in the eastern district. Several streets were developed by him and one of these is named after him.

Below are given some details in a romantic career which was cut short yesterday by an assassin who murdered him from point-blank range. Latest developments are recorded on page 1.

It is not generally known that Mr. Lee, although a very successful business man, was in some ways a conservative and in others a little of an eccentric.

THE "OPIUM PRINCE."

Mr. Lee Hysan was 49 years of age. He was born in Honolulu, where he lived till he was twelve years of age. His people are from the Hoiping district, in the Sze Yap. After coming to Hong Kong, he was educated at Queen's College in which he has always taken keen interest. As President of the Queen's College Old Boys' Association, he presided at the eighth annual dinner a few weeks ago.

For a time, Mr. Lee worked in the compradore department of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Then he became associated with Mr. Ma Chi-lung and others in the Yue Hing opium firm, when trade in raw opium was permitted.

Million Dollar Opium Case.
At various stages in his diversified career, Mr. Lee travelled extensively, going to America, Europe and Malaya. He opened a jade stone mine in Burma and, on returning to Hong Kong, promoted a shipping firm.

It was 1914 that his name came into prominence in connection with protracted proceedings in the "Million Dollar Opium Case."

The bone of contention was 98 chests of raw opium, the value of which fluctuated between \$300,000 and well over \$1,000,000. The Yue Hing Co. was incorporated in 1912 with a capital of \$200,000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each, to deal in raw opium.

In 1914, one of the shareholders applied to the Court for the company to be wound up.

Appeal Unsuccessful.
Other shareholders hotly contested the winding-up petition. The case came up before the then Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies (the predecessor of Sir Henry Gollan). Hearing lasted over a month and the petitioner won. The Official Receiver was appointed Liquidator.

But the other side appealed to the Full Court. However, Sir Haviland de Saumarez (His Majesty's Judge at Shanghai) and Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz (then Puisne Judge, now Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States and about to retire) upheld the Chief Justice's finding.

Then began the most imposing stage in the litigation, an array of counsel being engaged.

The Official Receiver, as Liquidator, sought a declaration that the 98 chests of opium, alleged to be in the hands of the contesting shareholders, belonged to the Yue Hing Co.

Large Sum Involved.
For Mr. Lee Hysan and Mr. Ma Chi-lung (defendants at this stage) were Mr. C. G. Alabaster (now K.C.) and Mr. Eldon Potter (also a K.C. now), who were instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

The other side had the late (the Hon.) Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. E. (now Sir Henry) Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings).

Return of the goods, or proceeds of sale, and damages were claimed. From the value mentioned, it will be seen that a large sum was involved.

Enormous Profits.
Mr. Justice Gompertz sat on 121 days. One of the addresses by counsel was a record in length. Eventually judgment was given for Mr. Lee and Mr. Ma.

A criminal charge was also brought against Mr. Lee and Mr. Ma but this had to be withdrawn with no accusation against them. For two terms subsequently, Mr. Lee was associated in a leading part with the opium farm at Macao. The Yue Hing Co. had been connected with both the farm in Hong Kong—prior to its reversion to the Government as a monopoly—and the farm in Macao. One of these terms was highly profitable, the returns be-

ing commonly said to be enormous.

The Macao opium farm reverted to the Government as a monopoly last July.

Deals in Property.
Only last month, Mr. Lee was defendant in a libel action, the plaintiff being Mr. Pedro Jose Lobo, the Macao Government Opium Administrator. It was alleged that a petition sent by Mr. Lee to H.E. the Governor of Macao, the members of the Council and sixteen legal advisers was libellous. Judgment was given for Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee was also involved as defendant in two civil actions during recent years, in both of which he was successful.

Mr. Lee was best known to the public in Hong Kong as an owner of extensive property.

During the boom he purchased large tracts in the eastern district, extending from near the Wanchai Fire Station to East Point.

Jardine's Hill, now known as Lee Garden, is now a pleasure resort, several millions of dollars having been invested there.

Palatial Residence.
Percival-street was extended into a wide thoroughfare with new houses on either side owned by Mr. Lee. Lee Tung-street, in the Wanchai district, is named after Mr. Lee.

A department store and a large Chinese restaurant were opened by Mr. Lee when Lee Tung-street was completed. Another block of property Mr. Lee owned is at Lee Garden-street.

In addition, he also had a palatial residence at No. 32, Kennedy-road to which several motor-cars were attached for the use of Mr. Lee and his family.

In Kennedy-road is a block of European-style houses leased to the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Lee Theatre, in Percival-street, is too well known to need description. This cost several lakhs to build and the interior decorations of Chinese art cost close on two lakhs of dollars.

Many Mourners.
The "China Mail" joins Mr. Lee's many friends in Hong Kong and elsewhere in offering condolences to the bereaved family.

Mr. Lee was mourned by a wife and three concubines, six sons and six daughters. He also has a brother, who was associated with Mr. Lee Hysan in the Lai Cheong Lung firm, No. 202, Queen's-road Central, about ten doors west of the scene of the murder.

Mr. Richard Lee, one of Mr. Lee Hysan's sons, recently married the fifth daughter of Mr. J. M. Wong. The couple are travelling in Europe. Mr. Richard and another son have been receiving their education in England. Two of the girls are also abroad. The youngest child is only three years of age. A nephew is in the compradore department of the Banque de l'Indo Chine and another in Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. Deep sympathy will be felt for all the relatives and Mr. Lee's clansmen.

Help for Charity.
Mr. Lee Hysan has been Vice-President of the South China Athletic Association and was elected President this year. In 1925, he donated \$1,000 to the Association. He also made large gifts to other institutions and was ever willing to help along any worthy cause. Lee Garden has been loaned to many deserving projects, the best remembered of which is the Fair held last year by the Hong Kong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League. Mr. Lee's connection with the Queen's College O.B.A. has already been referred to and two scholarships have been presented by him to the school.

Mr. Lee spoke English fluently, with a trace of an American accent. He always wore Chinese clothes, generally wore a soft felt hat and Chinese velvet shoes of Pre-Revolution style.

Touch of Eccentricity.
A well-liked personality, he was exceedingly popular with a large circle of friends. In the course of a meteoric career, it is only natural that he should also have made a number of enemies. He was considered a very shrewd business man and his outstanding figure was an asset in Chinese circles and in Nam Pak Hong. At first sight, he gave the appearance of a domineering spirit but there was much that one appreciated beneath a rugged exterior. Mr. Lee enjoyed a reputation for daring in business ventures but he was also an eccentric in a minor way. He paid no heed to rumours of antagonism and was nearly always unpunctual even for an important appointment.

Capable Chinese Scholar.
Another of his characteristics was that although he was generous to a degree to clansmen and friends, he seldom carried more than a dollar or two on his person. Often he had to borrow small sums for cash and yesterday he had only \$2.80 in his possession when he was shot down. He was a capable Chinese scholar and all the Chinese gentlemen who spoke with sympathy of his modern education.

CINEMA NOTES.

"ANNIE LAURIE"—FINAL SCREENINGS.

BAND OF THE K.O.S.B.

The big feature film, "Annie Laurie," which has been drawing crowded houses at the Queen's Theatre since Sunday, will be screened for the last time today. The picture is a romance woven round the Massacre of Glencoe. Lillian Gish appears as the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, and Norman Kerry plays the hero as Ian, chieftain of the clan of MacDonald. Huge replicas of historic Scottish castles including Melton famous in the song, were constructed for the picture, which has been produced on a splendid scale. "Atmosphere" is provided at all performances by the playing of a Scottish piper. At the 9.20 performance popular Scottish airs selected and arranged by Mr. W. H. FitzGerald, A.R.C.M., are rendered by the Band of the 2nd Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, playing by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers.

COMEDY AT WORLD.

Capital comedy together with more than one excellent character study are features of "The Wrong Mr. Wright," the chief attraction at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow. Jean Herschell plays the part of an elderly corset manufacturer who decides to take a holiday after twenty years of scripping and goes on a visit to his boyhood sweetheart. How he changes his identity when he finds her enormously fat and with two incorrigible youngsters, provides the basis of many extremely amusing situations. The cast includes Enid Bennett, Dorothy Davore, and Edgar Kennedy, all of whom are well known in the field of comedy.

"THE MANICURE GIRL."

A comedy with serious moments, "The Manicure Girl," is the principal picture provided for patrons of the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow. Bebe Daniels, the vivacious comedienne, is the leading player in this picture, which tells the story of a young girl whose daily duties as manicurist in a fashionable hotel bring her in touch with the luxuries of life, much to the displeasure of her poorer sweetheart. How through a twist of fate, the girl is disillusioned, and realises where true happiness lies, forms an excellent story. Frank Tuttle, who was, in a large measure responsible for the success of "Miss Bluebeard," again reveals his capable hand in the direction.

TO-MORROW'S NOVELTY GAZETTE.

Miss Aileen Woods will sing "Land of Hope and Glory," the words of which are woven into "Our Britain," the novelty gazette to be shown at the Queen's Theatre along with the famous British film, "The Battles of Coronel and Falkland Islands," starting to-morrow. "Our Britain" is a most appropriate film for this programme as it shows all branches of the Empire's fighting services in action.

accident. He always wore Chinese clothes, generally wore a soft felt hat and Chinese velvet shoes of Pre-Revolution style.

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C.P.O. ON TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

On March 20, the witness had tested this car. Although both the hand and foot brakes were efficient, the hand brake took hold much more rapidly than the foot brake.

Replying to Mr. Fitzroy, Inspector Mason said that if the foot brake was put on full on that road surface, he estimated that in order to make a skid mark of 78 feet, the car must have been travelling at between 20 and 25 miles per hour.

By His Lordship: That was the best guess that he could make of the speed.

Replying to Mr. Sheldon, Inspector Mason said that the car was a 7-seater Studebaker, and its exact weight was 3,544 pounds. The two rear tyres of the car were badly worn. The treads were right off and the tyres quite smooth. He agreed that an ordinary application of the foot brake together with the hand brake would lock the wheels of the car. With the road greasy and the back tyres smooth, the car might skid without the person at the wheel knowing that this was happening, especially in the night time.

When the case was continued yesterday afternoon Wong Hoi-tung, of 2 Kee Ching-street, related what occurred when prisoner and his friend visited witness's house.

Witness said he knew the prisoner, who came, with another European, to his home between one and two o'clock in the morning. They were not intoxicated, and during their stay of about an hour the three of them drank one bottle of beer between them.

Replying to Mr. Sheldon, witness said he believed them to be quite sober. They were still sober when they left the house.

Chauffeur's Evidence.
The chauffeur of public car No. 313, said that on his return at 3.30 a.m. to pick prisoner up again, he took the wheel despite the witness' protest and drove the car along Connaught-road to the city, at a great speed.

On sighting the man near the Po Tak Wharf, defendant made no attempt to slow down, but to put on the accelerator.

When witness realised that the defendant would not slow down, he applied the handbrake which was on his right side as hard as he could. The witness said he felt that the car would hit the man before he decided to take such a step.

The defendant did not alter the direction of the car prior to the accident but swerved round sharply after striking the deceased and ran into the Harbour.

The Accident.
Replying to further questions by Mr. Sheldon witness said he could say definitely that he saw Tam struck by the car. He was struck by the right side of the front bumper of which he could see the right end. Witness agreed that in the Police Court he had said that Tam was struck by the mudguard.

Mr. Sheldon:—Was it true or him and not the side of the mudguard?—In fact the bumper struck him and not the side of the mudguard. It was done by the right side of the bumper.

Then it was untrue when you said that it was the mudguard that knocked him down and the fender struck him on the head as he fell?—At the time I did not know how to state it clearly because the fender is ahead of the mudguard. His Lordship:—Well, anyhow, it was incorrect?—Yes, it was the fender.

Answering Mr. Sheldon, witness said while sitting in the left hand seat he could not see the right hand front of the bumper.

Mr. Sheldon:—Well, how do you know that the man was hit by the right side of the bumper?—Because the bumper is ahead of any other part of the car.

You really did not see this man hit but you presumed he must have been hit by the bumper?—Yes.

Warned by Magistrate.
You were warned rather severely by the magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell), were you not for telling falsehoods in the Police Court?—Yes, the magistrate warned me to tell the truth.

Witness agreed that he knew the prisoner was injured, when he arrived at the police station but added that he was not so seriously hurt as to be unable to walk by himself as he only had a slight abrasion on his face.

The men were 48 feet away when he asked a policeman to arrest them. If the constable said they stood by and made no attempt to go away it would not be true.

When witness below a police whistle, loaned on the spot by a boatman, the two men returned and although he did not understand what they said he understood they meant he must not blow the whistle.

Magistrate's Note.
Mr. Fitzroy drew His Lordship's attention to a part of the depositions containing a note made by the magistrate with regard to the evidence of the licensed driver.

Counsel said that in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that note ought not to have been made.

His Lordship remarked that he quite agreed and said he did not think it ought to have been made. Mr. Fitzroy:—I think I am right in drawing your Lordship's attention to it.

His Lordship agreed. He said there was a provision in the Civil Code which allowed a judge to make such a note but he did not think that a police magistrate should make any such notes when taking evidence.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK AMONG MUSLIMS AND HINDUS.

MANY INJURED.

Nagpur, Yesterday. Thirty-seven persons, including ten constables, were injured in a Hindu-Muslim riot in Berar, which was due to Muslims stoning a Shivaji procession from within the mosque, tearing up a Shivaji picture and looting Hindu shops. —Reuter.

NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11.15 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th May, 1928, at 11.20 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—Captain Miller, Steamship "Shelley," from Manila. Lasserre, Passenger, Bord "Andre Lebon," Messagerie Maritime, from Haiphong. Lau Kam-wing, 38A, Robinson-road (top floor), from Macao. Mahantell, Darwan, European Club, from Nambu.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 26th April, 1928.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—Sunco, from Bradford. Evictors, from Shanghai. E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 26th April, 1928.

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8, Museum Road, Shanghai.

LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

News was received in Masonic circles in Shanghai that Peter Grain had been given the position of Past Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of England.

The Kiangsu Famine Relief Commission is trying to collect \$500,000 for the relief of the Shantung sufferers. The Commissioners propose to instruct the Magistrates of the different districts to raise certain amounts within given periods and they hope to be able to raise the full amount within a comparatively short time.

Amsterdam.—The "Telegraaf" reports the mysterious disappearance of a packet of diamonds valued at £16,000 while in transit from South America to Amsterdam by the Holland-Lloyd steamer "Gelria." When the package was opened by the addressee, an Amsterdam diamond merchant, it bore no evidence of tampering, but was found to contain nothing but pebbles.



Franklin Mott Gunther, of Virginia, career diplomat, who will be the first Minister to Egypt. Mr. Gunther has served for the last three years in the Department of State as chief of the division of Mexican affairs.

Mr. Arthur H. Allen, who is retiring after 31 years of service in the Chinese Government Postal Department, his last post having been that of postmaster at Chefoo, left Shanghai at the end of last week by the "President Jackson." He is accompanied by Mrs. Allen, and will reside in Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Allen's native city. Mr. Allen is a son of the late Mrs. Young J. Allen, and a brother of the late Mr. Edgar P. Allen, the noted Tientsin lawyer.

A woman summoned at Tottenham Police Court for failing to pay her rates was stated by the collector to have been put in the house five years ago by unemployed who forcibly took possession of it. During the five years she had paid no rent. She received £1 4s. by way of pension, 7s. 6d. in relief from the guardians, and she had two lodgers. The woman was ordered to pay the money within 21 days.

While a motor tractor was proceeding from Golders Green to North Finchley along Ballards-line it burst into flames and the driver jumped off to save himself from being burned. The tractor, continuing its course, swerved across the road, mounted the pavement, and smashed the window of a provision shop belonging to Mr. W. Martyn. As it was early closing day there were very few people about and no one was injured.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, a small Chinese boy was charged with playing football in the street, and two other Chinese were charged with obstructing the police while in the execution of their duty. Mr. Hin-shing Lo, who appeared for the defence, stated that the policeman had used unnecessary violence towards the boy, which caused the interference on the part of the other two defendants. The case was adjourned.

Mr. Mead, the Marlborough-street magistrate, dealing recently with cases following the hospitals' Rugby match at Richmond said: "It seems to be the fashion among some young men when these fixtures take place to get drunk afterwards. You don't seem to think what a disgraceful thing it is that you, who are training for an honourable profession, should think it necessary to indulge in this drunkenness after these sports." Later, when one defendant complained that some restaurant frequently refused admission to hospital students on Cup-tie nights because of their reputation, Mr. Mead remarked that it might be another name for blackguardly behaviour. He wished the hospitals would clear themselves of this reputation.

Mr. T. C. T. Beck is authorised to sign per pro. in Hong Kong for Messrs. T. E. Griffith Ltd.

Berlin, Yesterday.—M. Pludski is reported to be suffering from a paralytic stroke. He has been unable to attend the festivities in honour of King Amanullah.—Reuter.

"Count de Martel, the French Minister, called on Mr. Lo Wenkan, the Peking Foreign Minister, and discussed with him the Sino-French treaty of commerce, says the Chinese press.

It is learned on very good authority that the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association and the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild have been requested to analyse the new coins minted in Hangchow to see whether or not they are in accordance with the standard required.

Yesterday Mr. W. Schofield had a case before him, at the Kowloon Magistracy, in which Lieut. A. Day, of H.M.S. "Iroquois" was summoned for causing an obstruction at the Star Ferry wharf by leaving his motor cycle unattended at the east side of the sign on the pier. As the "Iroquois" had left the Colony, and it was not known when she would return, the police withdrew the summons.

A young apprentice of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company was yesterday charged, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, with the larceny of accessories from the Company's workshop. A fitter also appeared with the apprentice on the charge of larceny, whilst a third man, who supplied the buses with water and gasoline, was charged with receiving stolen property. A representative of the Company made a successful plea for leniency for the youth, who was fined \$30. The fitter was discharged, whilst the water supplier who admitted receiving was sentenced to four months' hard labour.



Snapshot of Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, who was recently before the Senate oil committee regarding \$50,000 in Continental Trading Company Liberty Bonds, which were turned over to him by Will Hays to defray expenses in the deficit of the 1920 Republican campaign, which Mellon refused to handle. He is shown walking along Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, D. C.

Evidence of a woman's fast "because our Lord did so," was given at the inquest at Egham, Staines, Middlesex, on Mrs. Ivy Clark, aged 39, the wife of a chauffeur. Mrs. Clark had been seen praying in the street and later collapsed and died. Mr. William Frank Clark, the husband, said he was away from home for long periods because of his work. When he heard his wife was very ill he returned home and found her dead. Miss Sarah Litten, who had been living with Mrs. Clark since February 1927, said Mrs. Clark first abstained from food or water on Ash Wednesday (February 22). She (Miss Litten) was angry with her but she persisted. The Coroner: Why did she do it?—Because our Lord fasted forty days and forty nights, and she wanted to do the same. You knew it was your duty to tell people?—She would not let me. There was plenty of food in the house. Dr. Nicholson said death was due to inanition from starvation. Mrs. Clark was practically a skeleton. The jury returned a verdict of death from starvation, and considered there was negligence on the part of Miss Litten not amounting to criminal negligence.

The "Eastern Times" says that that Shanghai Arsenal is now producing a minimum of 10,000 Mills bombs and 5,000 hand grenades of the Russian pattern, daily.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has issued an order forbidding military officers in Shantung and Chihli to remove their families to Tientsin. This, says the Chinese press, is intended as a direct attack on Marshal Chang Chung-chang, who is said to have removed his harem to the foreign concessions.

Ten American aeroplanes which were brought to Shanghai some days ago were to have been shipped to Tientsin last week for use by the U. S. Marine Corps there, says the "Shunpao," which also states that ten French gun-carriages are being sent to Tientsin for use in connection with the protection of the French Concession there.



James A. Patten, of Chicago, Illinois, known as the wheat king, and one of the most spectacular wheat and Wall Street market operators of modern times, who testified before the Senate public lands committee investigating the Teapot Dome Oil scandal regarding the dispensing of certain bonds of the extinct Continental Trading Company, which it is claimed were turned over to the Republican National Committee to defray some of their convention debts.

Vigo.—Spanish olive oil exporters and manufacturers of preserves have sent a request to the Government to maintain existing conditions affecting the import of tins, while the makers of Spanish tins are seeking to have the import duties raised. The tinned fruit and olive oil industries import about 20,000 tons of tins yearly from England at prices cheaper than they can be purchased in Spain, notwithstanding the import duties. General Primo de Rivera, the Premier, has promised to investigate the matter.

A footman, Henry Reginald Herbert, aged 21, of Marden House, Wokingham, Surrey, who pleaded guilty to stealing £36, the property of Alice Lady Templemore, whose service he left on account of illness, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by the Marylebone magistrate. Mr. Boswell, the court missionary, said Herbert had been dressing himself most expensively. He had borrowed £100 from a servant and had bought a wardrobe more fitted for a duke than a footman. In sentencing Herbert, the magistrate said he was apparently a most useless, ungrateful, and spoilt young man.

Mrs. James White, the widow of the financier, has registered the racing colours of her late husband under Jockey Club rules for life. She has taken this action, it is understood, for sentimental reasons, so that the colours—pale blue and khaki hoops with quartered cap—may not be carried by jockeys riding for any other owner. It is understood also that she hopes one day to carry on her husband's tradition as a race-horse owner by running horses ridden by jockeys wearing his colours. The cost of a life registration of racing colours is £5.

Brussels.—Students of Liege University who had divided into two parties following an invitation extended to Herr Bergstrasse, a member of the Reichstag, to lecture in the city, came to blows in the street recently. The windows of a motor-car believed to contain the German were smashed and the occupant, in reality a Belgian woman, had her fingers cut. When Professor Houbau, who had presided at the conference, was about to begin his lecture, the students commenced throwing stones and bottles. They were then attacked by the police and the police had to fire. Three students were arrested. A procession was then held, which marched through the city shouting, "Down with the Germans!"

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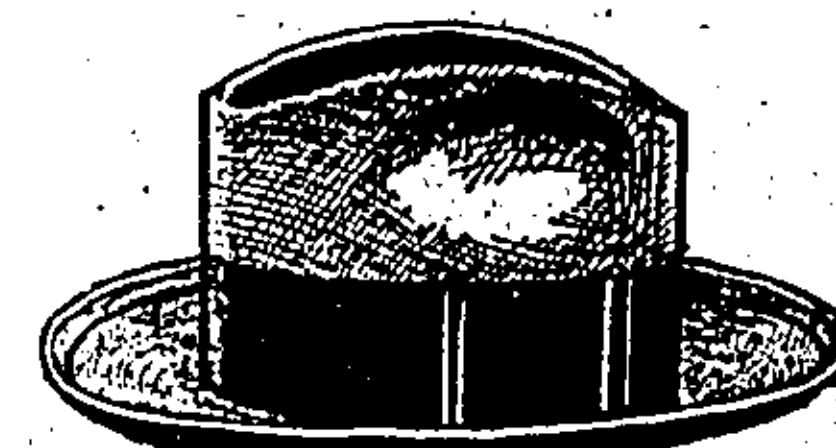
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Sport Columns

THE THIRD TIME.

HONDA SINGLES CHAMPION AGAIN.

TOO GOOD FOR HOLDER.

For the third time, T. Honda, the Japanese player, is open champion of the Colony at lawn tennis. Yesterday he repeated his victory of 1924 and 1926 and was too good for the holder, S. A. Rumjahn, the Indian youth, who beat Honda so decisively in the semi-final last year.

Honda was at the top of his form. Rumjahn lacked the "devil" of last year and was not speedy enough to bring off the spectacular shots with which he



T. Honda, again singles champion of Hong Kong.

made Honda appear mediocre by comparison in 1927. Steady as a rock, Honda was unusually enterprising—for him—and "killed" both with his forehand and backhand and with backhand stabs and short strokes.

Positional Play.

In positional play, Honda showed great superiority. His length was better and his placing more accurate. He deserved to win by 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 5-1.

Where Rumjahn did not shine as when he won the championship for the first time last year was that he could not play fast enough to keep Honda on the defensive. His tactics were the same. That is, he invited Honda to attack him, in the hope of getting an ace back with Honda out of stride. Honda's hitting power, his experience and anticipation, prevented Rumjahn from "coming off" with the result that the latter took only one set and that by tenacity rather than by brilliance.

Rumjahn Lacks Sting.

There was a great deal more in it than the score suggests. The play was more thrilling than when Honda wrested the title from Ng Sze-kwong in 1924 and the class of tennis was just as consistently high as when Captain C. H. D. O'Callaghan of the Indian Army beat Honda in 1925. On his superb showing against Ng Sze-kwong in the semi-final, Rumjahn started favourite. From the outset, it was clear that he did not have the sting of 1927 or last week and that Honda had found his best form after a long lapse. So the match developed into a grim struggle and, in the third set, it was still anybody's game. Although he was defeated, Rumjahn played enterprising tennis.

Long Rallies the Rule.

Honda won 3 games running and then Rumjahn annexed 2. Honda took 3 more and thus the first set. Rumjahn was inclined to over-hit with his forehand and was weak with his backhand. But many games went to deuce and long rallies were the rule.

Going up to the net more often than he is prone to, Honda showed convincing overhead work in which Rumjahn was nothing like a champion.

In service, Rumjahn was better than Honda. In recovery, they were evenly matched.

The second set saw Rumjahn hang on grimly to win 3 games in succession (leading 3-1). After 4-3 in his favour, Rumjahn lost 2 games but won 3 consecutive ones to make the score 1 set all.

Honda's Main Armament.

Towards the end of the second set, Rumjahn was at his best. He tempted Honda to attack with his main armament, that cross-court forehand drive, short, sharp and low. Rumjahn hit these back with relish and caught Honda on the backhand unprepared. To the surprise of all, Honda appeared to lose heart instead of pressing home his advantage when he was obviously the more distressed of the two in a gruelling match.

Rumjahn led by 1 game to love in the third set—being ahead for the first time in the match. Then Honda counter-attacked

HOME CRICKET.

NEW CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEME.

FAIR TO ALL.

The question of amending the system of deciding the county cricket championship crops up year after year, and year after year the cricket legislators record a failure to find a solution of the problem. To the outside observer the difficulty seems far from insuperable.

A little knowledge of arithmetic and an average amount of common sense seem to be all the requirements needed to solve the riddle. Yet the authorities responsible for settling these matters have once again shelved the question by appointing a committee to report on the matter.

It may be taken for granted that the sole object of the reformers is the discovery of some system which will make the county championship a real competition. At present it is a mathematical conundrum, the deciding factor in many matches being the weather. Is it possible to evolve a system which will be fair to all the competitors and comparatively free from the anomalies which make the existing system closely akin to a farce?

The ideal condition, of course, would be a competition in which every county played every other county, but very few of the counties can afford to play thirty-two matches in a season. Here is the initial difficulty which is at the root of all the anomalies. Can it be overcome?

Admitting that it is impossible for every county in the championship to play every other county, is it impossible for every county to play the same number of championship matches?

The Solution.

Last season the average number of matches per county was twenty-six. Would any county find it impossible to play home and away games against thirteen other counties? Granting the possibility of such an arrangement a solution of the problem has been found.

Each county would play thirteen other counties in matches counting in the championship, seven of these counties being sides which finished not lower than tenth in the previous season. Two points would be given for a win, and one to each side in a drawn match in which an innings apiece had been completed, or in which the side batting second had passed its opponents' total.

Such a scheme offers numerous advantages over the present congested programmes. Dates would be found for many attractive fixtures which have gradually been crowded out by the press of county matches. The universities would be able to arrange stronger fixture lists, and it would at once become possible to revive the M.C.C. matches with the counties.

But the principal advantage would be the additional attractiveness of a county championship free from its present arithmetical problems.

CRUELTY TO PIG.

RUNNER FINED AT KOWLOON.

S.P.C.A. VIGILANCE.

On a charge of cruelty to animals, a Chinese pig runner appeared at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. W. Schofield. The charge was lodged by Mr. P. O'Brien, Inspector of the S.P.C.A.

Mr. O'Brien, in the course of his evidence said:—"At the Yau Ma Tei Station yesterday morning I saw the 11.25 down train come in. A pig was landed from the train. Its legs were tied together, and the crate in which the pig was lying was too big in size. The legs of the animal therefore protruded and this allowed it to sustain cuts and bruises to the body. I called (in the Cantonese dialect) to the owner of the animal, but no one stepped forward to claim it. I therefore told the by-standers that I would take the pig to the Mongkok Police Station, and if the owner wanted it back, to apply to the Police Station."

The defendant then came forward, and asked to be excused, informing me that he was engaged as a pig-runner by the Wing Shing Lung firm, and that this pig was consigned to his care. He also stated that he did not notice that the legs were tied.

His Worship: Have you ever seen defendant on the train before?

No.

Defendant said that the animal was not his, and that it was brought from Chinese territory.

His Worship then asked Mr. O'Brien what was the usual manner in which pigs were brought in from Chinese territory. Usually, with a cage in the crate, replied the Inspector.

His Worship told defendant that the pig must be more carefully placed in the crate, and that it must be more carefully handled.

The only match down for today is between S. E. Green and Major W. B. Stevenson in the final of the Club championship singles.

FOR SERVICE MEN.

NEW WESLEYAN HOME.

BUILDING FUND.

The Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey, Wesleyan Naval and Military Chaplain of the sailors and soldiers Home Wanchai, and Minister of the Wanchai Wesleyan Church, has issued in pamphlet form a special appeal for support of the new Home that is being built on Praya East to take the place of the present home which is to be demolished in accordance with Government road schemes.

H.E. The Governor's Message. H.E. The Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., has kindly sent the following message:

"With all my heart I wish success to the scheme for building in Hong Kong a new Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. The debt of this Colony to Service Men is very great indeed, and I am confident that your appeal on their behalf will meet with a generous response."

H.E. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., writes:

"I would like to say how very much the Sailors of the Fleet appreciate the untiring and unselfish efforts of yourself and your committee in regard to their comfort and welfare on shore."

H.E. The General Officer Commanding, Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., in what he describes as "a message of encouragement," says:

"I feel strongly that such a Home as now exists—and more than ever as it will exist when it has moved into its new palatial building—must be of the very greatest assistance to anyone wishing to live a clean, healthy, Christian life, and I am sure this represents the majority of the Garrison of Hong Kong. To you and your Staff I would offer the grateful thanks of the Garrison for all you are doing to help them, and wish you all success in your efforts in the future."

Features of the New Home. A large and up-to-date restaurant.

A fine hall, available for concerts and other entertainments.

Smaller rooms for more private meetings or devotional purposes. Well ventilated comfortable sleeping accommodation for about 100 men.

This includes a good number of cubicles and several larger and specially furnished bedrooms, each having an outside window in addition to general ventilation. Two, full size, first class billiard tables.

A well fitted reading room. A library and writing room. Hot and cold baths and showers. Many minor conveniences and attractions.

Good management, under the supervision of a thoroughly competent Resident Manager, an ex-Service man who knows what Service Men want, and will see that they get it if possible.

It is the intention of the Management to cater for special meals and dinner parties.

Scrupulous attention to all arrangements that make for cleanliness and perfect sanitation.

This Home is being erected to take the place of the Old Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home in Arsenal-street which is shortly to be demolished under the Hong Kong Government's Road Improvement Scheme. Compelled thus to consider the building of a new Home the Committee felt that it must be not only worthy of the Colony in appearance and structure, but that it must also be worthy of the men it is intended to serve.

Though the establishment of this and similar Homes is a definite contribution of the Wesleyan Methodist Church to the welfare of Service Men, it is strictly non-sectarian, and is open to all Service Men without distinction of rank or creed. Its motto is "Service for Service Men" without inquiry as to anything but how that service can best be rendered, but with the firm conviction, supported by wide and long experience, that the entire exclusion of all intoxicating liquor is an essential part of such service and will be approved by most, if not all, of the men who use the Home.

With the intention of making it a place in which the men can "feel at home," the most careful and exhaustive inquiries have been instituted and plans laid to ensure the building being in every way suitable, and its equipment thoroughly modern. While it was felt that nothing less than this could be attempted, the scheme compels the Committee, to face a very great financial responsibility. This has been done in the confidence that the Public would readily and liberally respond to an appeal on behalf of an institution which was at meeting the needs of the men who so loyally and cheerfully serve their country in this part of the world.

It is expected that the New Home will be opened early in 1929, and

DO YOU KNOW?

Answers to To-day's Questions.

1. Treacle is a syrup obtained in the process of refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar.
2. Seahorse is a fish.
3. Sirius, the Dog Star, is the most brilliant star.
4. Triunfetta is a plant whose fibres are used for making coffee bags.
5. First street tramway in Europe was operated in Birkenhead, near Liverpool.
6. The U.S.A. grows most tobacco, nearly 25 per cent. of the world's supplies.

It must be opened free of debt. The Committee has no reserves to fall back upon, and but for the generous compensation made by the Hong Kong Government for the old Home anything like an adequate substitute for it could never have been considered at all. That contingency would have meant a very serious loss to the men, especially to the men of the Fleet, and damage to the prestige of the Colony. But, above the resources thus available, the Committee is called upon to meet an expenditure of \$30,000 to \$40,000 (approximately \$3,000 to \$4,000) which must be raised by private or public contributions.

There are many who never fail to respond to an appeal for money or personal service when some special circumstance brings the claims of the Service Man into exceptional prominence. Such response is of great value, and is duly appreciated by the Service Men themselves, but valuable as it is, it can never take the place of that permanent provision for their comfort, and for their social and moral welfare, which a well-equipped and well-run institution affords.

A donation to the new Sailors' and Soldiers' Home will be a splendid investment of goodwill.

With regard to the value and importance of such an institution, it is a matter of no small significance that the chief representatives of the Navy and Army in South China have taken a deep interest in this new Home, and are in many ways giving it their hearty support. They know what it means; and no one is keener on the personal welfare of the men than the distinguished officers who hold supreme command. It behoves the Civil Community, and especially perhaps the Community, which owes such a debt to service men to use this opportunity of giving tangible recognition of that debt, thereby earning the gratitude of both officers and men.

The equipment for the New Home is now being ordered, and if any person, or group of persons, would like to make some special gift, as a memorial or otherwise, we shall be happy to receive such a proposal.

Donations, or annual subscriptions, may be sent to the President (Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey, 15, Ventris-road, Hong Kong) or to the Manager (Mr. W. H. Smith, Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal-street, Hong Kong).

FLAPPER VOTE.

\$280,000 MORE TO MAKE THE REGISTER.

WHAT THE BILL DOES.

The text of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill was published. This is the official title for the Government's Bill through which the control of the nation's affairs will be handed over for all time to its workfolk.

According to estimates prepared by the Registrar-General the effect of passing this Bill will be to add the names of about 5,250,000 women to the register of qualified parliamentary electors. It will also add 1,500,000 women to the register of municipal voters in England and Wales.

It will increase the cost of preparing the next register from £614,000 to £894,000, of which amount half will be borne by the Treasury. In subsequent years the extra cost involved in revising the register is estimated by the Government at £70,000.

The Bill proposes to postpone the date of the next register from October 15 to December 1. This will make the new register operative on and after May 1, 1929. It is to remain in force until October 1930.

The Bill sets out the qualifications which, if complied with, now entitle all men and women over the age of 21 to exercise the vote.

Women With 2 Votes. A person shall be entitled to be

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MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank, wire	2/ 1/2
Bank, on demand	2/ 9/16
Bank, 30 days' sight	—
Bank, 4 months' sight	2/ 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/ 1/2
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/ 1/2
On Paris—	
On demand	126 7/8
Credits, 4 months' sight	134 2/3
On Berlin—	
On demand	—
On New York—	
On demand	49 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	51 1/2
On Bombay—	
Wire	136 1/2
On demand	136 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Wire	136 1/2
On demand	136 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	88 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	100 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand	77 1/2
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	104 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	—
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.45
Silver (per oz.)	26 15/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	2% Prem.
Chinese Copper Cash nom.	—
Chinese Copper Cents 6% prem.	—
Rate of Native In-terest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	3 1/2% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.	—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.	
Paris	124
New York	4.87 31/32
Brussels	34.93
Geneva	25.32
Amsterdam	12.10 1/2
Milan	92.55
Berlin	20.41
Stockholm	18.18
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.23
Vienna	34.69 1/2
Prague	164 1/2
Helsingfors	193 1/2
Madrid	29.39 1/2
Lisbon	2.1/16
Athens	37 1/2
Bucharest	780
Rio	5 29/32
Buenos Aires	47 13/16
Bombay	1/5 81/82
Shanghai	2/7
Hong Kong	2/0 1/2
Yokohama	1/11 13/32
Silver Spot	26 15/16
Silver Forward	26 3/16

—British Wireless Service.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock	Hong Kong	Exchange
T.T. on London	2/ 1/2	
T.T. on Shanghai	7 1/2	
Bankers		
Hongkong Bank	\$1302 1/2	n
do. Lon. Reg.	\$130 1/2	n
Chartered Bank	\$21	b
Mercantile A. & B.	\$33 1/2	n
do. C.	\$14 1/2	b
P. & O. Bank	\$24 1/2	n
Bank of East Asia	\$75	n
Insurance		
Canton Insurance	\$680	b
Union Insurance	\$341 1/2	n
North China Insurance ..	T140	n
Yantai Insurance	M\$47	n
China Underwriters	\$2 1/2	b
China Fire Insurance ..	\$2	n
H.K. Fire Insurance	\$700	b
Shipping		
Douglas	\$40 1/2	n
H.K. Steamships	\$28 1/2	b 28 1/2
H.K. Cops & Lighters ..	\$2 1/2	n
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$37	n
do. (Def.)	\$78	n
Shell Transport	\$28 1/2	n
Water-works	\$20 1/2	n
Mining		
Danglois	\$2 1/2	n
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$27 1/2	n
Langkat (Combined) ..	T13 1/2	n
do. (Single)	T8 1/2	n
Shanghai Explorations ..	T2 1/2	n
Shanghai Loans	T3 1/2	n
Rauha	\$4	n
Troms Mines	\$17 1/2	n
Docks, Wharves, &c.		
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$137	n
H.K. & W. Docks	\$43	n
China Providents	\$5.80 b 6 s	
Hongkong	T169 b 6 s	
New Engineering	T4.50	n
Shanghai Dock	T100	n
Cotton Mills		
Ewo Cottons	T8 1/2 b 8.40 s	
Oriental Cottons	T2	n
Shai Cottons (Old)	T55	n
do. (new)	T22	n
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.		
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$8 1/2	n
Hongkong Lands nom. ..	\$60 1/2	n
Shanghai Lands	T140	n
Humphreys Estates	\$14 1/2	n
Hongkong Realities	\$8 1/2 b 8 1/2 s	
H.K. Territories	T4.50	n
Prince's Buildings		
Public Utilities		
H.K. Tramways	\$25.20	n
Peak Trams (old)	\$13 1/2	n
do. (new)	\$8 1/2	n
Star Ferries	\$64 1/2	n
China Lights (com.) ..	\$11.65 b x r	
do. (new)	\$11 1/2 b x r	
do. (old)	\$11 1/2 b x r 7 1/2	
H.K. Electric	\$70 1/2	n 70 1/2
Macao Electric	\$20 1/2	n
H.K. Telephone	\$4.70	n
China Buses	\$7 1/2	n
Singapore Tramways ..	11/0	n
Industrial		
China Sugars	\$5.35	n
Macao Sugars	\$24 1/2	n
Canton Ice	\$4	n
Cement (comb.)	\$10.40	n
do. (old)	\$10	n
do. (new)	\$2	n
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$7 1/2	n
do. (new)	\$3	n
United Asbestos	\$10	n
Stores, &c.		
Dairy Farms	\$22 1/2	n
Watsons	\$14	n
Der A. Wings	\$5.50	n
Lane, Crawford	\$3 1/2	n
factintons	\$22	n
Sincere	\$11	b
Wm. Powell	\$3	n
Miscellaneous		
H.K. Amusements	\$28 b 20 s	
H.K. Constructions	\$1 1/2	n
R. Ind. G. Bonds	6 1/2	n
H. K. Govt. Loans	7 1/2 % n x Int.	

registered as a parliamentary elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) if he or she

Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; Has the requisite residence qualification;

Has the requisite business premises qualification; or Is the husband or wife of a person entitled to be registered in respect of a business premises qualification.

The effect of this is to entitle the husband or wife of a person possessing both residential and business qualifications in different constituencies both to exercise a vote in respect of each qualification (up to a maximum of 2 votes each).

The number of extra women voters brought in by this new double vote right is placed at not more than 160,000. Similarly the Bill re-enacts the law of local government franchise substituting the words "he or she" for the present "he" only.

Lt.-Col. C. B. Levitt was elected chairman of the London County Council. He has been a member of the Council since 1911. He has been particularly identified with the housing policy of the Council, and for six years has been chairman

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RADIO TOPICS

PROBLEMS SOLVED.

ANSWERS PROVIDED BY
"EXPERT."

KNOTTY POINTS.

"Is there any way that I can cut down the B battery consumption of my five-valve set? The valves I am using at present are four radiotron UX 201a and a UX 200 in the detector. At present I am using heavy-duty type a few weeks; in fact the last lot that I installed petered out after exactly 23 days of service. Is there any way that I could connect a resistance between the batteries, and the set to cut the current down? When the batteries are new, and even till the voltage drops well below normal, the operation of the set is very good, and as far as I can test all the installation and connections on the set are in order."

First of all it is necessary that the batteries be kept in a cool, dry place. Batteries are very susceptible to heat in any form, and if left where the sun or the heat from a fire can get at them they will deteriorate very quickly. By keeping them in a cool place they will last probably three times as long. You may still further reduce the B battery consumption, and at the same time boost the volume and clarity of your signals, by the installation of a C battery. In your case a battery of four and a half volts would be ample, and should be connected to the set as follows:—Take off the wires leading from the minus F of the transformers to the minus of the A battery, and connect them to the negative or minus terminal of the C battery. Connect the positive terminal of the C battery to the negative terminal of the A battery. The battery itself will cost somewhere around three shillings, and will last about 12 months. The use of it will cut the B battery current down nearly half.

The Battery.
"I have for some time been charging my radio battery from a circuit of lamps connected in series with the battery of my Delco plant. Now, however, I cannot get the middle cell to hold a charge at all. In fact it does not seem to take the charge, and when the other cells are full it is quite dead. The battery is the usual radio type with the celluloid containers, and from the outside the faulty cell seems to be in order with the exception of a whitish deposit on the plates. As we have no battery service stations here, I would be pleased if you could give me some hints for the correction of the fault, as through it my set is temporarily out of commission."

It is quite possible that the cell has a broken separator or buckled plates, thus causing them to short-circuit, and discharge as fast as the charge is put in. The only thing to do is to take the cell apart and press the plates straight or replace the faulty separator. To get the top off the cell cut slowly and gently round the joint with a small knife, and at the same time pour a few drops of amyl acetate on the joint. Pour out the acid and gently lift the plates out of the container. Be careful in handling the plates, as they are usually somewhat brittle, and if handled at all roughly will collapse especially when they are in a discharged condition. Straighten the plates if necessary, and if the paste is still in the grids in reasonable quantities the cell may be assembled, filled with acid, and charged. The whitish deposit is sulphate of lead, caused through the cell being in a discharged condition. This may be removed by giving the cell a long charge at very low rates, if possible at a rate only one-third that of the usual charging rate. Charge until the deposit is nearly gone. If the sulphation is at all bad it will probably require several charges before it can be removed, but this will not prevent its being used in the meantime.

Outside Aerial.

"Is it possible to use an outside aerial on a set that has been especially constructed for use with a loop? I have a set that is not giving quite the reception that I expected on the loop, and connected up the outside aerial to it. The net results were exactly nothing; in fact, I couldn't even raise Brisbane. On the loop the set works well on the local station and gives weak speaker strength under good conditions on all the Southern stations to good loud-speaker strength."

An easy way to boost up the signals is to use the outside aerial in conjunction with the loop, after the manner of a magnetically coupled aerial circuit. To do this, connect the aerial to a 30 or 35 turn honeycomb coil, and thence to earth. Hold the coil near the loop, and experiment as to the best position. When this is obtained, the coil can be fastened permanently to the loop. This method should enable the set to bring in the stations as with an outside aerial, but with the advantage that it is not so affected by static or interference from other stations.

My Five-Valver.

My five-valver has developed some trouble that I cannot seem to locate. Up to the holidays the set was working beautifully, but after a spell of a few weeks it has gone quite flat, and I cannot get anything out of it. At first, when I switched on, the stations came in for a few minutes with the usual pep, and on changing from one station to another everything went dead, and I have been unable to get any results since. The batteries are all in order, and I have had the valves and the loud-speaker tested. As far as I can trace all the connections are OK; in fact, there has been nothing to disturb them, as the set has been most carefully handled. What is your opinion of the trouble?"

The failure seems to be due to one of the transformer windings burning out. To test for this, disconnect the leads from the transformers, and with a battery and a pair of 'phones in series, test the primary and secondary of each transformer for continuity. A loud click in the 'phones is a sign that everything is all right; no click, or a very weak one, is indicative of a faulty winding, and the only thing to do is to replace the transformer. Should it happen that you have no 'phones, the transformers may be tested in the following manner: Connect one end of the B battery to the terminal of the primary winding. Place the fingers across the terminals of the secondary winding; then flick a wire from the other primary terminal. If the transformer is O.K., a distinct shock will be felt at the moment that the wire is flicked across the terminal.

"Do you know of any way of overcoming the interference caused from a generator working near the set? My set is situated very close to a big lighting set in the town, and as soon as it is switched on the set reproduces noises like a very strong and prolonged static. I have tried the use of a counterpoise, and while it certainly reduces the noises they are still bad enough to cause a bad interruption to the various programmes. In fact, it is even now impossible to get anything, with the exception of a bandit, at all clearly. It would be, indeed, a boon to use if one could get over the trouble."

The best way to overcome the difficulty is to get down to the source of the trouble in the generator. Under normal conditions a generator will not disturb a set, but immediately any little fault develops the set will reproduce it. The cause of the trouble in your case will probably be found due to sparking at the commutator, or to a loose or dirty connection somewhere in the line. Both these troubles upset the efficiency of the plant as well as creating a disturbance in the set, and it will be to the advantage of the owner to eradicate them. Sparking is

BIRD SONGS.

LECTURE BY MR. E. S. WILKINSON, SHANGHAI.

CLEVER CHINESE IMITATIONS.

Listeners-in must have greatly enjoyed the lecture broadcast by the China Broadcasting Association on the common birds of Shanghai. It was no ordinary dry-as-dust lecture that Mr. E. S. Wilkinson "put on the air," so to speak, but a running and amusing commentary on bird life in this city, the crowning touch being added by the wonderful imitations of bird calls by "a Northern Chinese friend of ours."

This Chinese friend said he could make the mosquito buzz; he could make the baby cry; he could make the cuckoo cuck; and could also make the nightingale shout. And he could. But as the Broadcaster announced, the Chinese friend, not knowing a great deal of English, was sometimes inclined to give wrong imitations, as he did at the Lyceum. Asked to imitate the song of a Shanghai nightingale, he immediately broke into the cackle of a Chinese chicken after achieving the feat of laying an egg. There can be little doubt that bird fanciers the world over will never be satisfied until they possess one of these wonderful chicken-nightingales.

The "Harold Lloyd" Bird.
"Don't take a gun when you go to look for birds in Shanghai," said Mr. Wilkinson, "but take a pair of field glasses." Shanghai birds, he added, were divided into three classes, the residents, visitors in the spring and summer, and those which migrated in the winter. There was a magpie true to the traditions of the magpie clan, and for whom the Chinese had a fellow feeling; and another bird of more than passing interest was the pied woodpecker which imitated the Indian watchman's rattle. If the noise were followed up it would amaze one how so small a bird could make such an

(Continued on Next Column.)

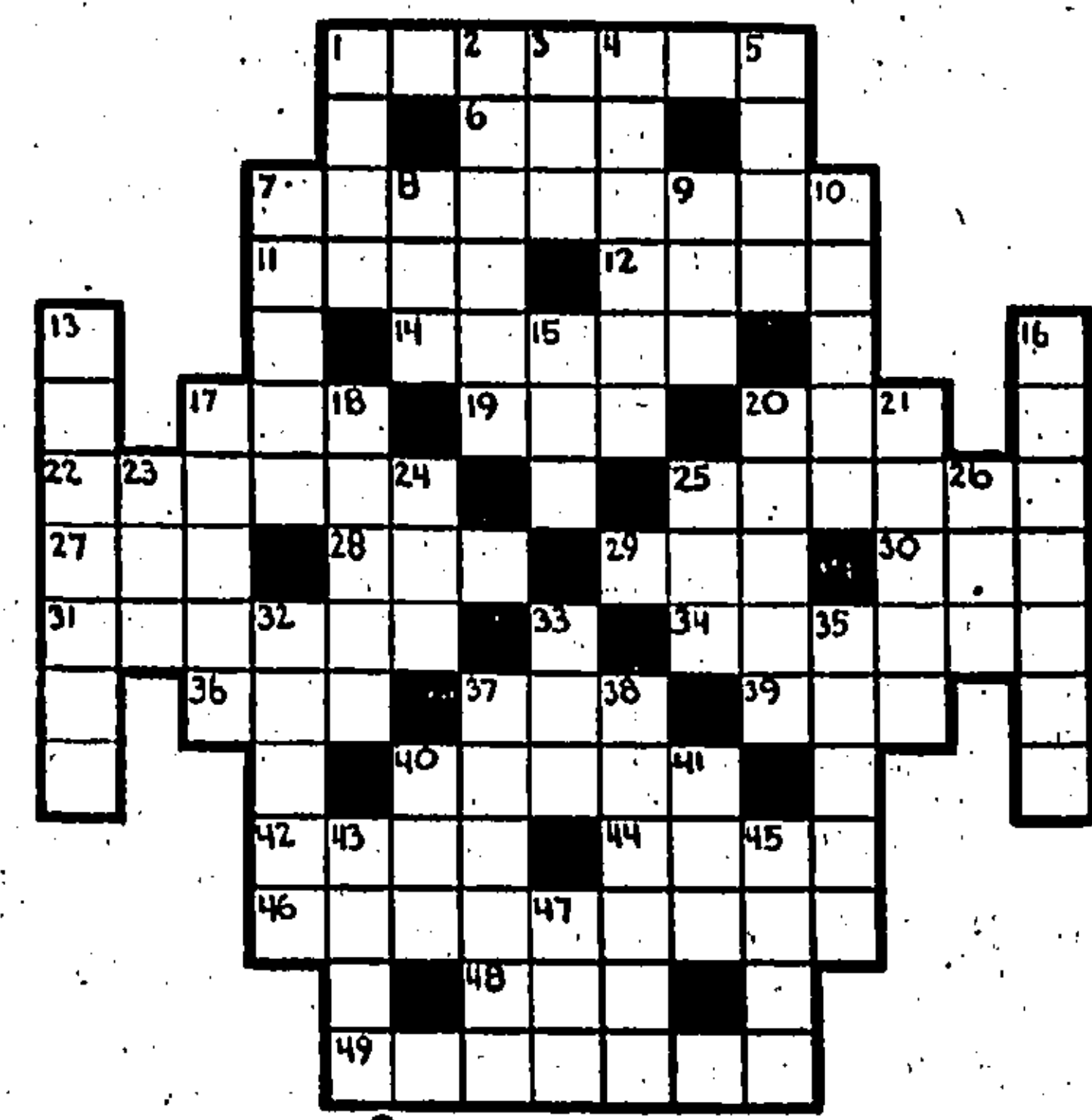
usually caused by poor and weak brush connection, or a dirty commutator, or a commutator that is out of round. All these troubles are very easy to eliminate, and it will probably be found that if the commutator is tried up and cleaned, the noises in the set will disappear. The local garage man should be able to do the job for you at small cost.

Results from a three-valve set that I have recently constructed are very poor, and I would be pleased if you could trace out the trouble for me. The set is built exactly to the enclosed circuit, and I have made certain that all joints, etc., are tight and clean. The batteries and valves have been tested out on another set, and work perfectly. The aerial is about 80ft. long, and 30ft. high, and the 'earth' is a piece of galvanised iron buried in the ground about 3ft. I have tried other sets on the aerial system, and although they do not give their usual pep, they give very good reception, or, at any rate, reception that is satisfactory to me."

The reaction coil is rather on the large side, and would tend to choke the valve. I would suggest that you take off at least 20 turns. It is also possible that you have the reaction connected wrongly, and that it is acting against the aerial coil. Try reversing the connection from the plate and transformer. You will probably get better results from the use of a counterpoise instead of the earth system that you have at present. This consists really of another aerial placed parallel with the other one, and directly underneath it, at a distance of about 6ft. from the ground. It should be insulated as carefully as the aerial proper, and is connected to the earth terminal of the set in place of the usual earth wire.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



©THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL.

- 1-Inhabited
- 6-Bitter medicinal herb
- 7-Those who slay treacherously
- 11-Gladion
- 12-Killed
- 14-Form of Swiss music
- 17-Strike
- 19-Cereal
- 20-Entreat
- 22-Former mayor of New York
- 25-Part of a flower (pl.)
- 27-Appearence
- 28-A small violin
- 29-Humorous fellow
- 30-Floor covering
- 31-Covered with a glove
- 34-Spong, stone

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 36-Girl's nickname
- 37-Obstruct
- 39-Prefix meaning "not"
- 40-Postpone
- 42-Den
- 44-Surrender
- 46-Written compositions
- 48-Fusible metal
- 49-Political hangers on

VERTICAL.

- 1-Attitude
- 2-Speaker
- 3-Scarcion from inflamed tissues
- 4-Holder of lease
- 5-Fuel
- 7-A tree
- 8-Speak
- 9-Sick
- 10-Rings, of vices
- 13-Extinct

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 15-Color
- 16-Assembles
- 17-Famous English poet
- 18-Symbol
- 20-Started
- 21-Street child
- 23-Trouble
- 24-Set free
- 25-Vital fluid of trees
- 26-Resinous substance
- 32-Tomb made of masonry
- 33-Intimate friend
- 35-Styles
- 37-Scold vehemently
- 38-French dramatist
- 40-Fool used in cutting threads
- 41-Affirmative answer
- 43-Coy
- 46-Lair
- 47-To the time of (Poetic)

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

extraordinarily loud rattle. Ouzels, kingfishers, herons, kites, all abound. The ouzel, a queer thrust-like bird, had no song, but to counteract that there was the Harold Lloyd bird, a laughing bird with black rings around its eyes.

It was impossible for Mr. Wilkinson to deal with all the species of birds in China—there are round about 1,000—and his lecture was rounded off with a few solos by the bird imitator. A few cage birds absolutely refused to sing into the microphone, as it was expected they would.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1928:—
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Tytam	10' 1" B 15' 10" B	10' 1" B 15' 10" B
Tytam Byewash	22' 3" B 22' 6" B	22' 3" B 22' 6" B
Tytam Intermediate	22' 3" B 22' 6" B	22' 3" B 22' 6" B
Tytam Tuk	32' 3" B 32' 3" B	32' 3" B 32' 3" B
Wong Nei Chung	15' 0" B 22' 8" B	15' 0" B 22' 8" B
Pokfulum	18' 0" B 21' 0" B	18' 0" B 21' 0" B

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow".]
A. denotes "Above Overflow".

Storage in millions and Decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Tytam	304.39	203.62
Tytam Byewash	1.37	1.67
Tytam Intermediate	93.20	91.40
Tytam Tuk	751.74	578.75
Wong Nei Chung	13.72	8.09
Pokfulum	27.24	21.15

Total 1,191.66 964.98

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

	1927	1928
Consumption	210.75	218.57
Estimated population 416,200	420,520	
Consumption per head per day	17.0	16.7
Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main Districts west of Garden-road during March, 1927, and Full Supply in all rider main districts east of Garden-road during March, 1927.		
Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts during March, 1928.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1927. 1928.
Kowloon Reservoir .17' 9" B 11' 3" B
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir
Reception Reservoir 2' 4" B 0' 11" B
Storage of millions and decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	193.39	245.40
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	28.60	108.00
Reception Reservoir	27.03	30.73

Total 249.02 384.13

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

	1927	1928
Consumption	77.45	91.45
Estimated population 169,400	164,440	
Consumption per head per day	15.6	17.9
Full Supply in all districts during March 1927 and 1928.		
The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.		
Total rainfall to March 31, 1927, 9.20. March 31, 1928, 10.64		

HONGKONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Fyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (alterbeds)	297

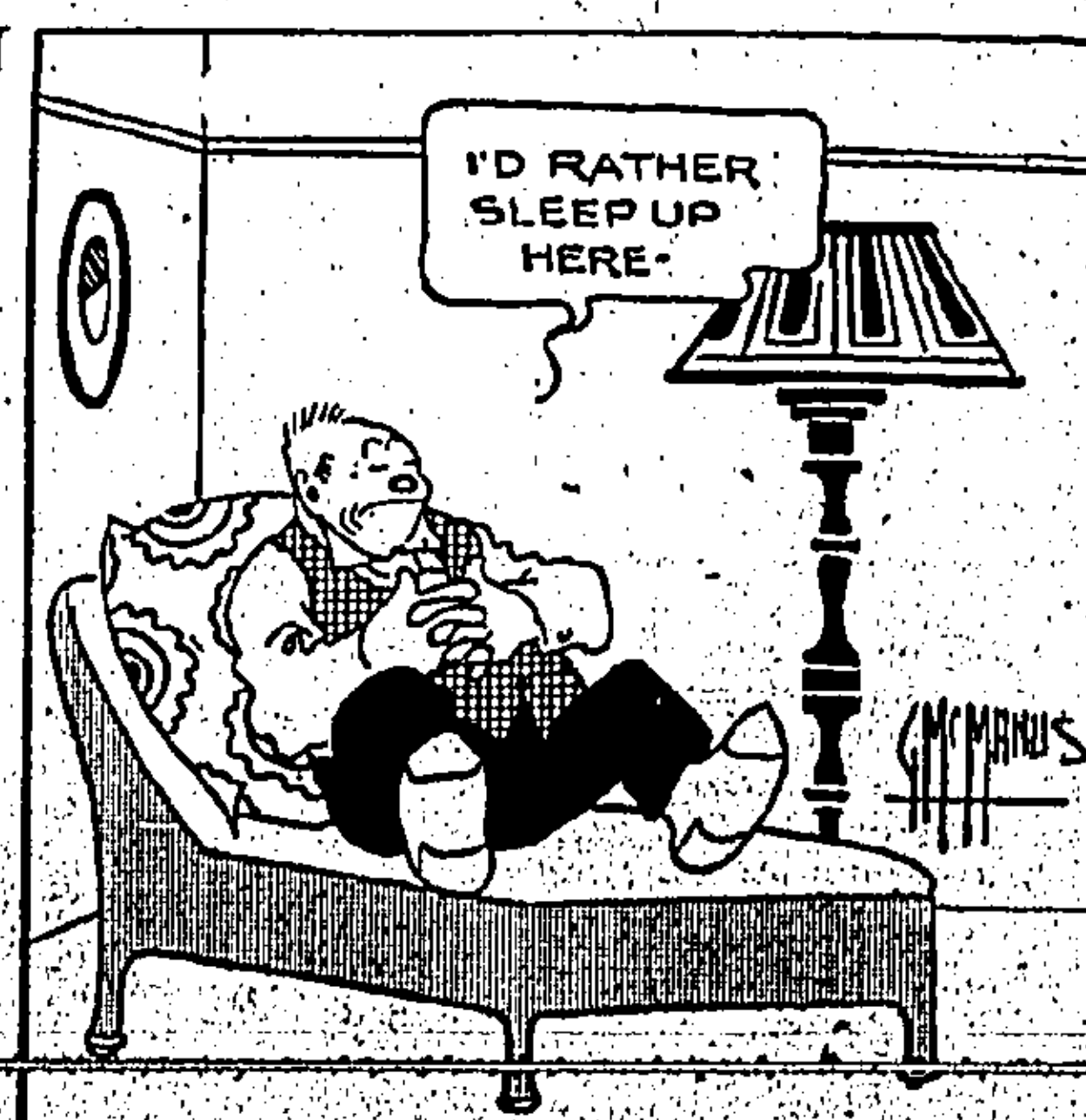
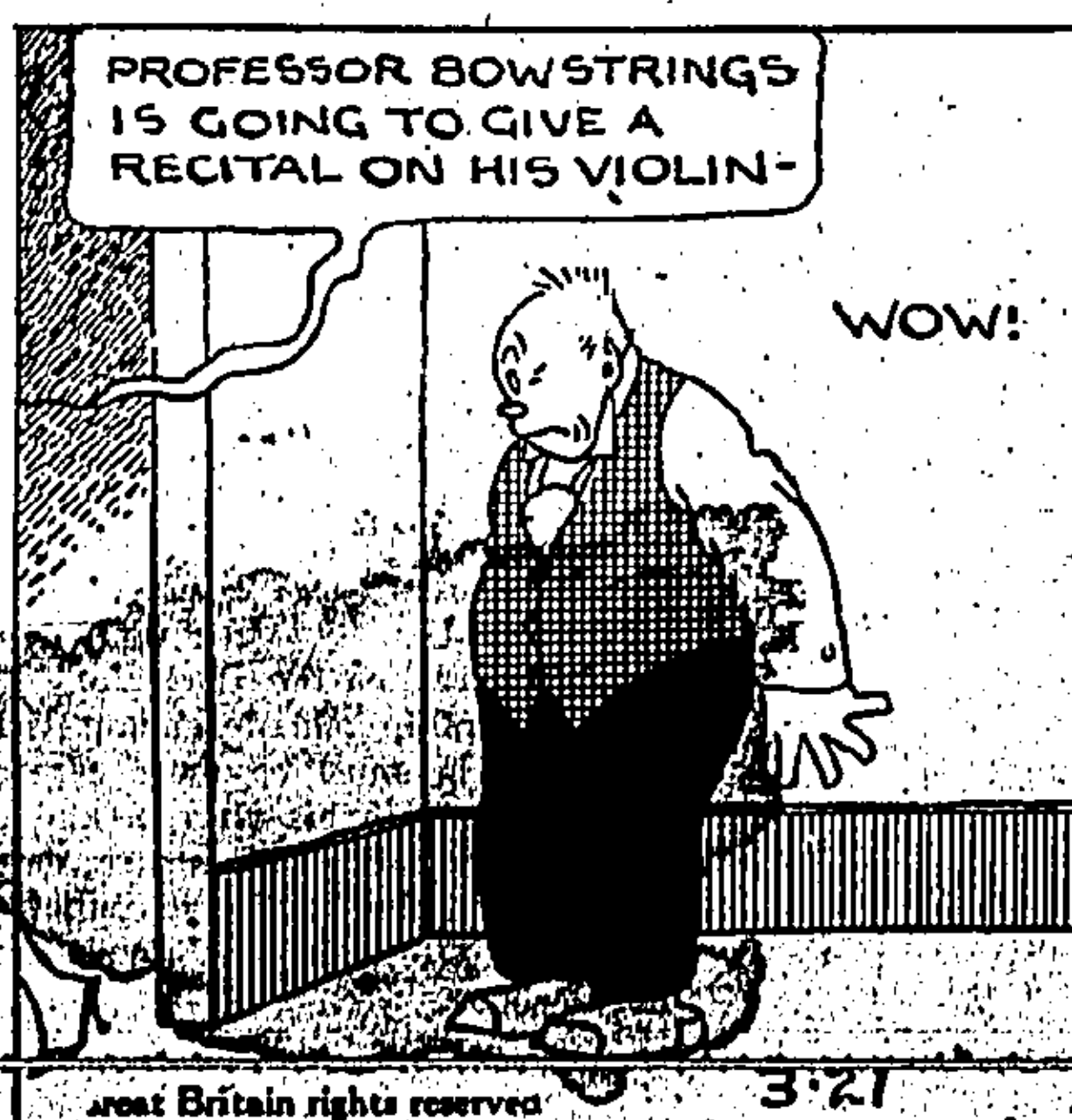
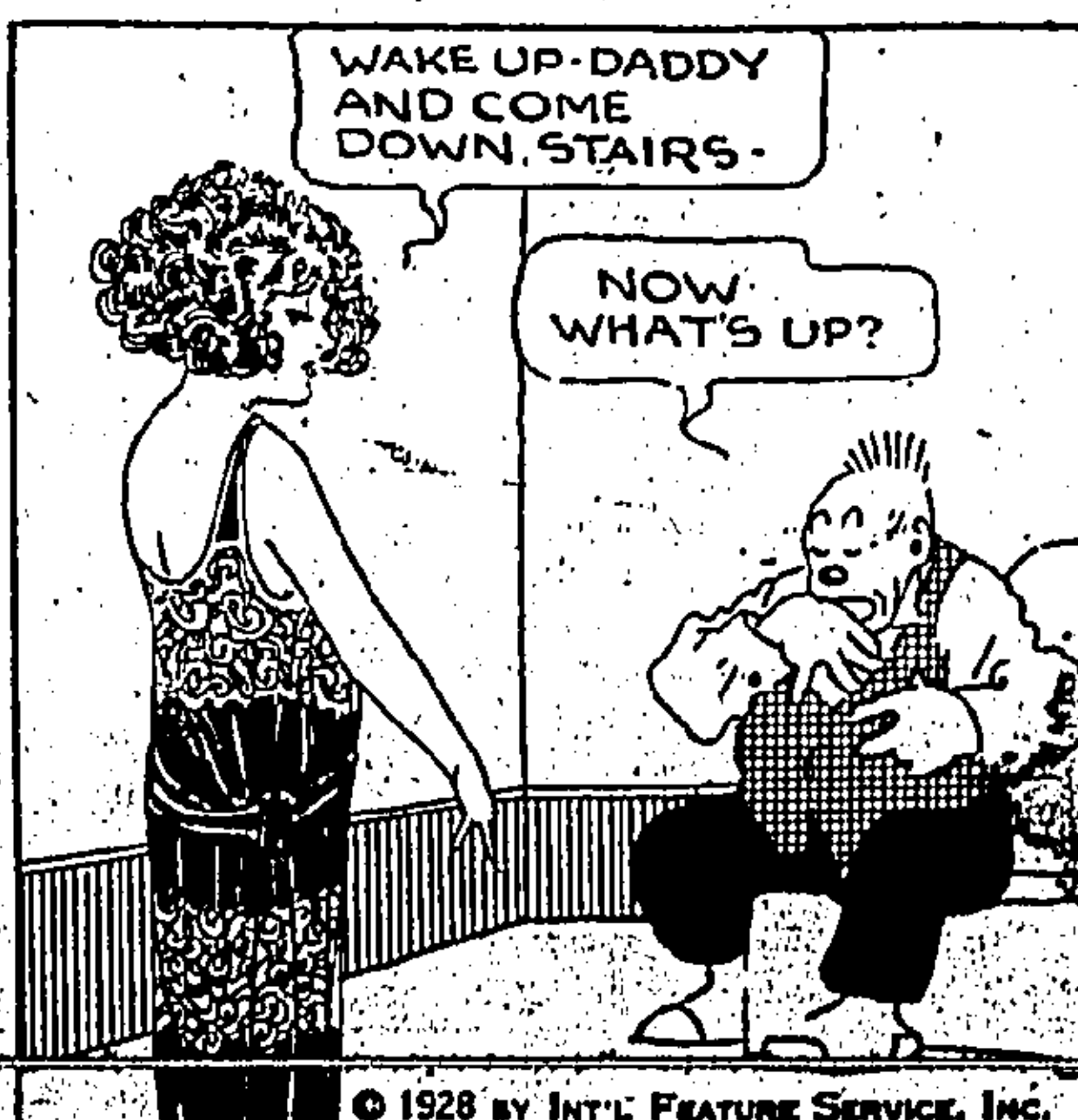
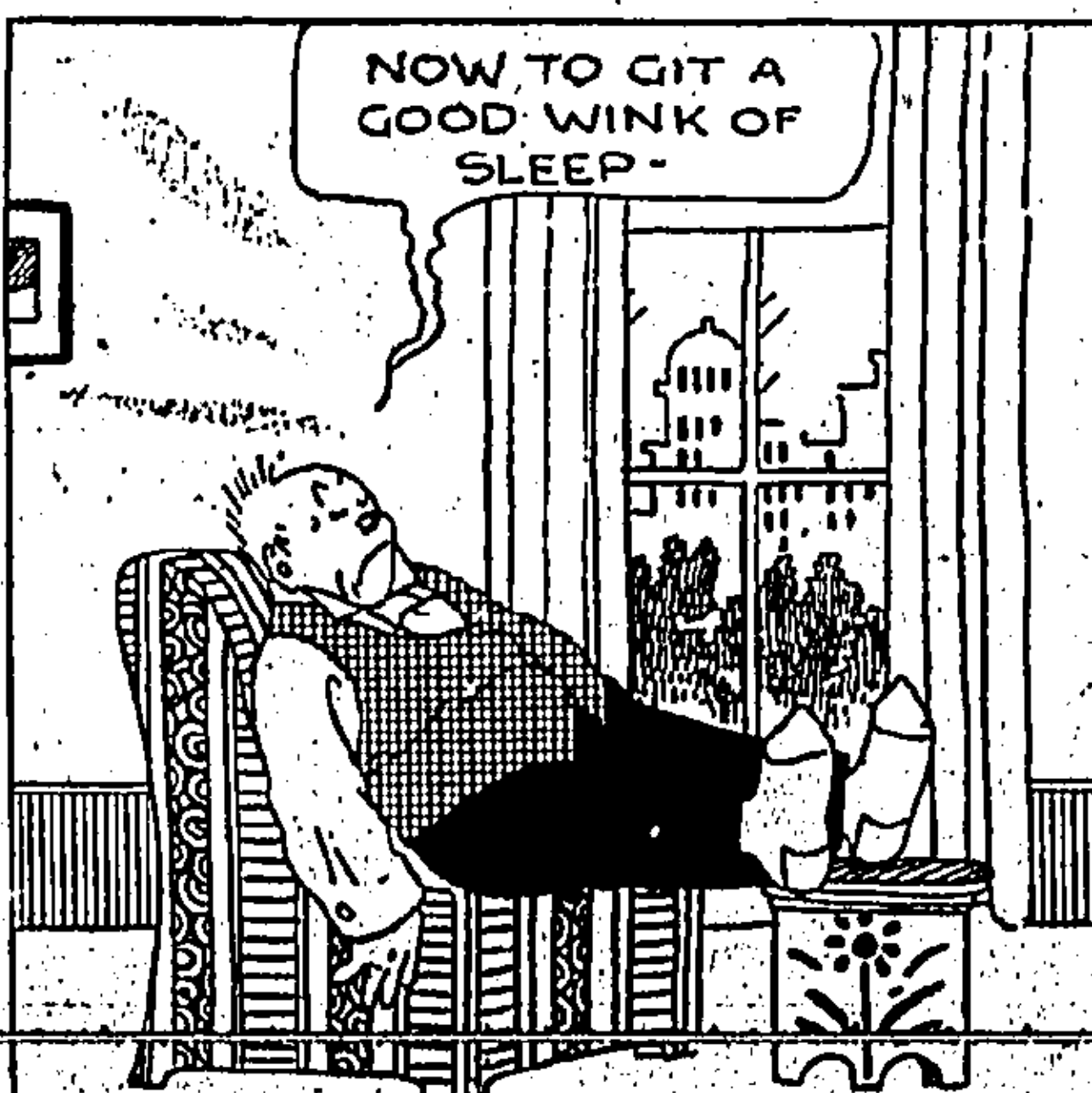
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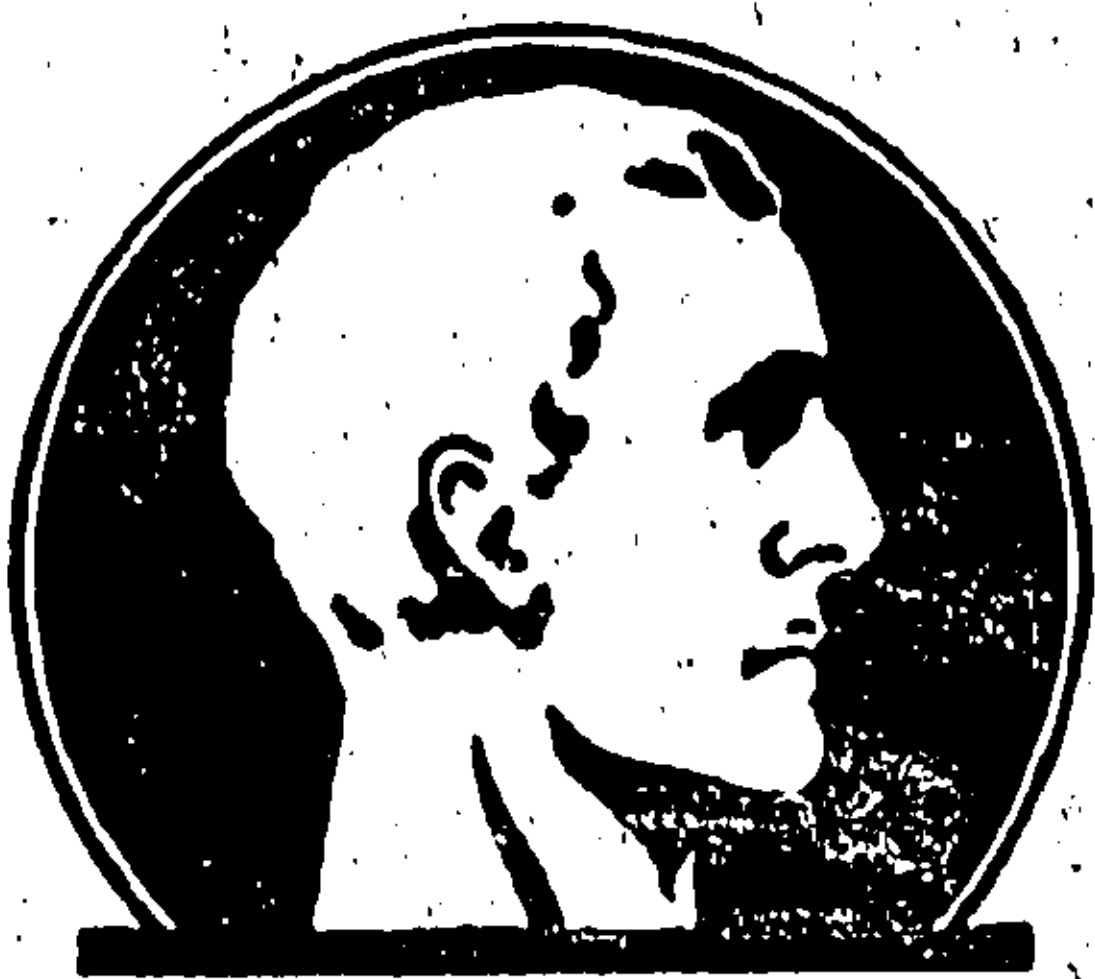
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Nerve-Strength in hot climates

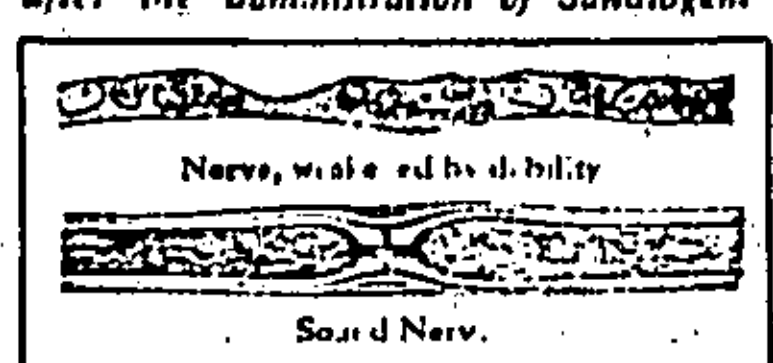
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A hot climate has made many a man a nervous wreck. Remember, however, that you can be strong and full of energy, if you take Sanatogen regularly.

Sanatogen by the power of its constituents—albumin and phosphorus—infuses into the cells of nerves, blood and body, exactly those elements which build up nerve-strength lastingly.

Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote in The Lancet:

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MUSSOLINI TO-DAY.

INTERVIEW BY VISCOUNT
ROTHERMERE.

UNSHAKABLE FASCISM.

Rome, March 21.
"As you can see for yourself, the Fascist regime is unshakable." Those emphatic words, spoken to me by Signor Mussolini during my present visit to Rome, deserve the attention of the British public.



BENITO MUSSOLINI

They are no idle boast, as ill-informed people in our own country sometimes represent his claim to be. On the contrary, they are a plain statement of fact, vouched for by five years of solid and steady achievement.

Among the Great Powers, Italy alone has the benefit of an Administration of such continuity. It is five and a half years this month since Mussolini seized personal responsibility for his country's fortunes by the dramatic "March on Rome" of October 1922.

To most northern eyes that enterprise seemed at first no more than a desperate incident of Italy's impending collapse into Bolshevism. The Italian nation was virtually at civil war. Railways, posts and telegraphs, police and other essential services were hopelessly disorganised. Industry had been paralysed for several years by revolutionary strikes. Government had lost all effective authority. Parliament was a feeble confusion of conflicting cliques.

This was a supreme crisis not only for Italy but for Europe. If the Bolsheviks had succeeded, as then seemed inevitable, in establishing a Communist despotism in Western Europe, England, France, and Germany would still have been suffering from that poisonous proximity.

Our escape from so great a danger we owe to Mussolini alone, who, from being the editor of a small nationalist newspaper and the founder of a patriotic association called the Fascisti, not only carried through a bloodless revolution but has since given his country the most efficient Government in Europe. There can be no doubt as to the verdict of future generations on his achievement. He is the greatest figure of our age. Mussolini will probably dominate the history of the twentieth century as Napoleon dominated that of the early nineteenth.

I am proud of the fact that "The Daily Mail" was the first newspaper in England, and in the world outside Italy, to give the public a right estimate of the soundness and durability of his work. In articles published at various times during the past five years I have expressed my own profound admiration for what Mussolini has accomplished.

Each time that I return to Italy I see fresh signs of persistent and patient improvement. Mussolini himself sets an example of unceasing industry to his Ministers and to the statesmen of every country. He is one of the hardest-working men in the world. Besides being Prime Minister and Foreign Minister he is Minister of War, of the Navy, and of Air. He is also Minister of the Interior (or, as we should say, Home Secretary) and head of the newly formed Ministry of Corporations, or Fascist Trade Unions, as well.

To that broad oak table of his in the corner of a vast room in the historic Palazzo Chigi—which, with its lofty painted roof and the row of fixed seats like choir-stalls that line its walls, has something of the appearance of a cathedral—were brought for my reports and prepared for publication.

It is impossible to govern," is one of his sayings, and at the end of the day he insists that his table shall be absolutely clear, with no business whatever held over till the morning.

Strict self-control and economy of time are the secrets by which this high standard of efficiency is achieved. Mussolini does not, like our own Cabinet Ministers, devote a great part of his attention to the sterilities of parliamentary questions and debate.

He takes no part whatever in social life. He sleeps eight hours a night. For ten years he has not taken a drop of alcohol, and he does not smoke. He regards alcohol and tobacco, indeed, as entirely unsuitable for people who have hard mental work to do. This opinion of his confirms my own experience and practice, for out of regard for the heavy responsibilities resting upon me I have been for some time past a teetotaler and non-smoker.

Even after more than five years of firm but peaceful government, Mussolini is still much misunderstood abroad. The national discipline upon which he insists is falsely represented as evidence of aggressive intentions. I am convinced that this is the exact reverse of the truth. The war that Mussolini seeks to win is not military, but economic and industrial. Discipline and devotion are as necessary in the one kind of campaign as in the other.

"I need peace," said Mussolini, stressing the words in one of the conversations I have had with him.

"Italy has a hard struggle of economic development still ahead of her. Foreign complications are the last thing I could afford. I have given proof of my pacific intentions. I have concluded and ratified a treaty of friendship with Jugo-Slavia, Italy's former rival.

"Jugo-Slavia has signed this treaty, but so far has not ratified her signature. The ratification is due next July, and I hope to obtain it. If it is refused, the treaty, of course, may fall to the ground. But, even so, there would be no need to fear a conflagration. Italy's relations with Jugo-Slavia would remain the same as with other Governments, and since both States are members of the League of Nations, there would be a means of dealing with the danger of conflict, should it ever arise."

Signor Mussolini referred with satisfaction to the fact that Italy was the first western European Power to hold out the hand of fellowship to Hungary by concluding a treaty of friendship with her. He told me that he had followed closely the campaign that I am carrying on for the restoration of Hungary of some of the compact Hungarian populations which were artificially separated from their motherland by the misguided Treaty of Trianon.

"The Hungarians," he said, "are a chivalrous nation, whom we Italians respect. They fought against us in the war, but that does not prevent us from appreciating and admiring their good qualities, and there is now sincere friendship between Italy and Hungary."

"To leave such a nation depressed by an enduring sense of manifest injustice would not be in the interests of the peace of Europe. The sanctity of treaties must be preserved, but that principle does not prevent the modification of the details of a treaty, where that is

found, after careful examination, to be desirable. A treaty is not a tomb. In all history there has never been one that was eternal."

Signor Mussolini defined the distinction between the Hungarian frontiers as fixed by the Treaty of Trianon, and that which divides Austria from Italy in the Tyrol.

"Unlike Italy," he said, "Hungary cannot have a geographic frontier, but she could, and should, have a racial frontier. The Brenner Pass, which is the boundary of the new Italian province of the Upper Adige, is a natural geographic frontier, and as such is a guarantee of international peace. The Italian patriot, Mazzini, a fervent apostle of the principle of racial unity and the last man in the world to harbour Imperialistic ideas, always declared that the Brenner was the natural limit of Italy."

"The fact that some 200,000 people of Austrian race happen to live on the Italian side of this boundary cannot be allowed to impair the security and geographic unity of a nation of over 40,000,000. The accusations brought abroad of the forcible Italianisation of these Austrian subjects of Italy are totally unfounded. No distinction whatever is made against them. They are subject to exactly the same laws as the whole of the rest of the Italian nation."

"And if you want a proof of the ties that are being formed between them and their new country, I might mention that this morning I attended the public funeral of a young officer of the Italian Army, who fell fighting for Italy in our African colony of Cyrenaica. His name was Siegfried Wackernell. He came from Meran, and belonged to a family of Austrian origin in the Upper Adige."

The rapid growth of the population of Italy is a problem that is engaging Signor Mussolini's attention. So much of the country's surface is mountainous that the average density of population is now as great as in England, though Italy lacks British resources in minerals, and more than half her people work on the land.

"We are carrying out a formidable scheme of colonisation in our North African colonies of Tripoli and Cyrenaica," said the Italian Premier. "This involves costly public works such as the building of roads, and railways, and the sinking of artesian wells. The ultimate aim of the Italian Government is to restore to the North African coast the fertility which made it in Roman times one of the granaries of the world."

As I left Signor Mussolini's room, I was pleased to see, in a prominent place on a table that contains some of his most valued presents, a photograph of Sir Austen Chamberlain, signed with a message of personal good wishes. Sir Austen Chamberlain has done a great deal during his period of office to develop the good relations that exist between the British and Italian Governments. It should be the firm resolve of every future British Foreign Secretary to maintain and strengthen an international friendship which is so valuable to both countries.—"Daily Mail."

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

April 30, 1928.

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Messrs. A. M. Birchall, G. Burrows, Miss Edith J. Brask.
Messrs. E. J. Carmichael, C. E. Collinge, M. Chauviere, Capt. Hon. and Mrs. G. Cooper.
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dehn, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. De, Mrs. H. D. Dickenson.
Mr. C. J. Ferguson.
Messrs. A. F. Henry, E. Hunt, C. A. Henderson, J. L. Hunter, W. L. Harvey, H. C. Hardy, T. Higginbotham, S. J. Hicks, Lt. L. Healey.
Lt. J. W. Jorge, Mr. J. H. Jackson.
Mr. E. U. King, Capt. Hon. and Lady D. Kuatchbull.
Messrs. H. D. Law, Lee Chin Tuan, Capt. and Mrs. Wm. Lunsden, Mrs. Lee Choon Guan, Miss H. Lillie.
Messrs. Arthur Morris, S. J. Mornane, S. McEachran, J. E. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. MacMillan, Miss Alter D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. H. McEvans.
Mr. Geo. J. Pollard.
Mr. W. Richard.
Messrs. J. K. Storrie, Paul Stock, A. Simeon, Mr. and Mrs. Spallinger.
Mr. A. L. Taylor, Lt. Tenriener, Mr. and Mrs. Tibeghim.
Mr. A. H. Vosler.
Messrs. J. A. Wilson, G. Wragge, S. T. Williamson, T. Wellock, A. E. Willsher, Dr. O. J. Wittern, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Watkins.

Gen. Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Premier, has expressed his sympathy with the people of La Linea, two of whose inhabitants were shot dead by troops in the recent customs riot when returning from Gibraltar.

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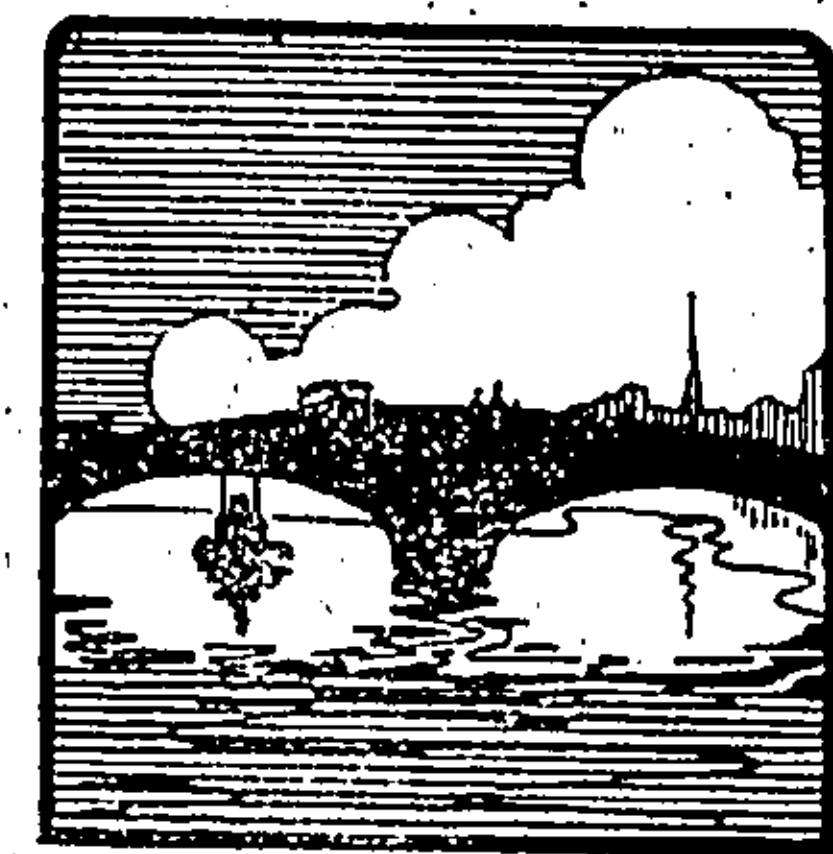
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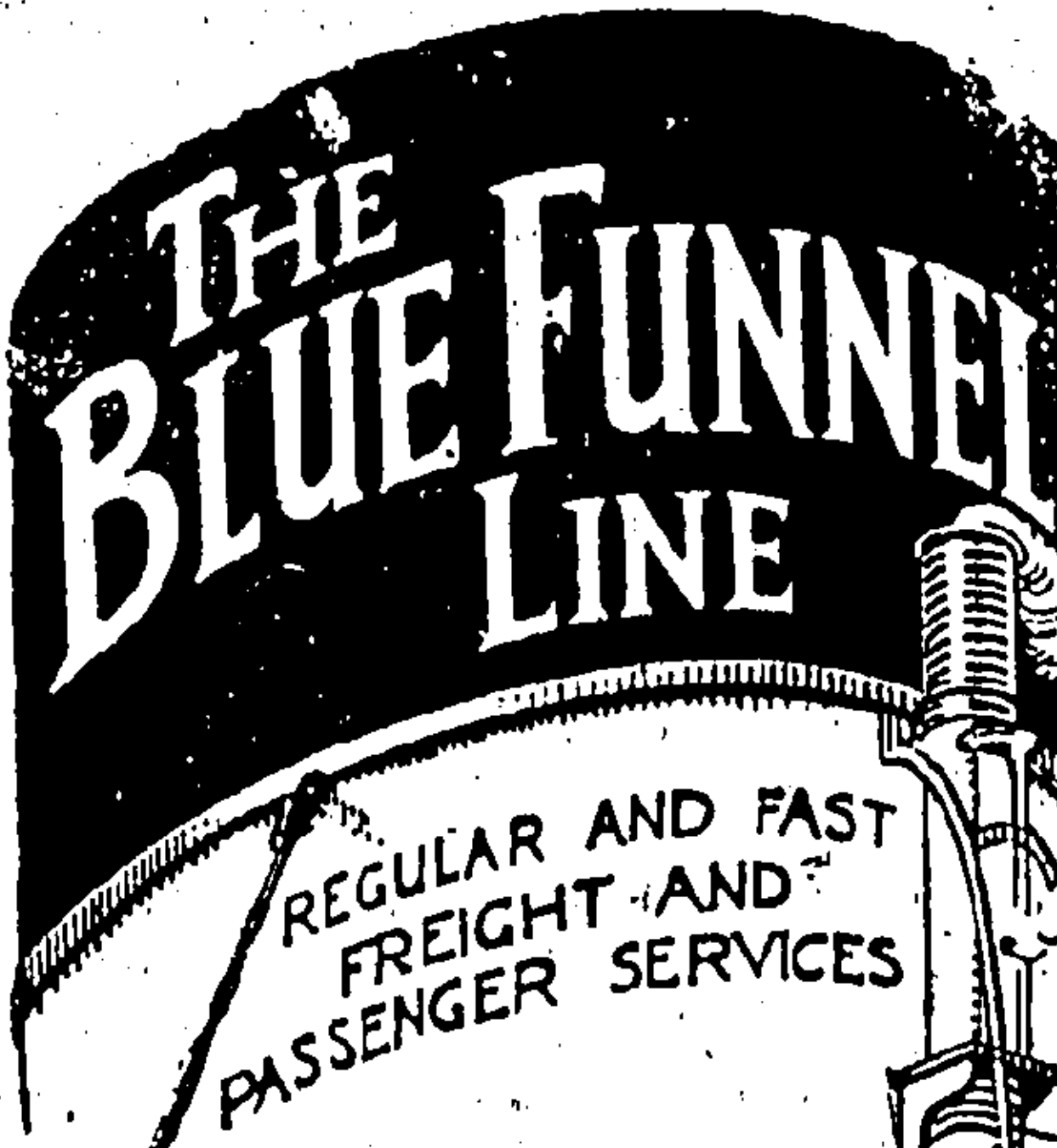
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"KOREA YOKOHAMA" 12th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
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Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.		Van Heutz
Swatow and Amoy		Chakong
Fort Bayard		Tai Pao Sek
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius & South Africa		Mexico Maru
Java via Batavia		Tjikarang
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa		Deli Maru
Halphong, Pakhoi and *Halphong		Menado Maru
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 19th May. Parcels noon. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		Arafura
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Hai Ning
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia		Sunning
Straits and Calcutta. Parcels noon. Letters 1 p.m.		Sui Sang
Straits		Gonggarry
Wei Hai Wei		Hutchow
Amoy		Klungchow
Amoy		Hosang

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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FRENCH ELECTION.

Poincare's Working Majority.

NEARLY 400.

Communists Drop Eleven Seats: Chief Losers.

Paris, Yesterday.
303 Deputies of the Chamber have been re-elected, and 307 new candidates have been returned. The defeated include M. Fallieres, Minister of Labour.

Two Automonists have been returned for Alsace, including Doctor Ricklin, a late member of the German Reichstag, who is in prison at Colmar, awaiting trial at the Upper Rhine Assizes on the charge of plotting against the internal safety of France by fomenting a movement in favour of the complete rupture of Alsace Lorraine with France.

Of the twenty-one other Automonists awaiting trial fourteen are also in prison. Seven are refugees, believed to be in Germany. The accused deny that their aim is separation; they declare that they are campaigning solely against French centralisation and the introduction in Alsace of French legislation contrary to local tradition.

The final results of the second ballot show that the following have been elected:—

Conservatives	2
Republicans	93
Left Wing Republicans	46
Radicals	47
Socialist Radicals	94
Socialist Republicans	38
Socialists	87
Communists	16

Two results are missing. With only two results not yet declared in the final ballot, the elections show M. Poincare to be in a much stronger position in the New Chamber as a result of a strong movement to the Right Centre.

The Left Cartel has lost twenty seats and the Communists eleven.

After two ballots the Conservatives have lost two seats, the Republicans win 41, the Left Wing Republicans win 10, and the Radicals win 12.

The Socialist Radicals have lost 20, the Socialist Republicans two, and the Communists eleven. The Socialist figures are unchanged.

M. Poincare Triumphant.

Paris, Later.

The elections have given M. Poincare a working majority of nearly 400. Another 50 may be considered as doubtful supporters on crucial divisions.

The Chamber has moved slightly to the "Right."

The Communists are the chief losers.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCES.

MORE RUSSIAN OFFICIALS CONDEMNED.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

Moscow, Yesterday.

Veli Ibrahimoff, the ex-President of the Executive Committee of the Crimean Republic, and Mustafa, the ex-vice-president, have been sentenced to death by the High Court of Simferopol on a charge of having relations with a gang of counter-revolutionary bandits and murdering two police informers.—Reuter.

AVIATION FEAT.

LADY BAILEY'S SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

CROYDON TO THE CAPE.

London, Yesterday.

Lady Bailey reached Capetown this morning, having completed with brilliant success her "solo flight" from London to the Cape in a Moth aeroplane.—British Wireless Service.

The beauty specialist is a most abused human being.—Lady Standing.

The Building Committee of St. Stephen's College acknowledge with grateful thanks a donation of five guineas from Mr. C. Howard Tripp, a visitor passing through the Colony who was present at the stone-laying ceremony on Friday last.

IN NEW YORK.

Bremen's Crew Officially Welcomed.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

How New Yorkers Welcome Heroes From Over The Sea.

New York, Yesterday.

The "Bremen's" crew, amid extremely enthusiastic scenes received an official reception. They were taken in the early morning from their hotel on a triumphal tour around the harbour aboard a city tug.

Comdt. Fitzmaurice operated the tug's siren in acknowledging for the fliers the deafening greetings from hundreds of boats crowding the river near the battery.

Aeroplanes droned overhead and fireboats squirted vertical streams from their hoses.

A crowd of 50,000 lined the embankment, and 10,000 troops were drawn up on the Broadway when the fliers landed.

They progressed through the city amid a storm of paper streamers from telegraphic tape machines.

Captain Kohl and Comdt. Fitzmaurice's wives and the late

RAIN EXPECTED.

Southerly winds, moderate, generally cloudy, some rain, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

The Yangtze depression is approaching S.W. Japan. A depression remains over Tongking. An anticyclone has formed over N.E. China.

ter's given year-old daughter

Patsy arrived in the middle of the reception and proceeded to the City Hall. Patsy, after an affectionate embrace, was hardly able to restrain herself and broke away from her mother during the speeches and, climbing over two

tables, was within reach of her father when she was caught and held until the presentation of the medals was over.

The Distinguished Flying Crews. Washington, Yesterday.

The House of Representatives have approved the Bill, which has already passed the Senate, awarding the Distinguished Flying Cross to the "Bremen's" crew and also to De Pinedo, the Italian flier, and to Costes and Lebrun, the French fliers.—Reuter's American Service.

EGYPT WARNED.

(Continued From Page 1.)

month or a fine varying from two hundred piastres to three thousand piastres, firstly, any official who makes use of his authority to dissolve or attempt to dissolve a private or public meeting except in the two cases foreseen in Article Five and, secondly, whoever by force or threat prevents or disperses a private or public meeting or attempts to commit any of these acts, as well as any official who renders himself guilty of one of these infractions, apart from the two cases foreseen in Article Five.—British Wireless Service.

Article Five stipulates that a delegate of the administration or police officer: "May only dissolve a meeting if a written demand to do so is made to him by the committee organising the meeting or in cases of serious disorders. If order is restored the meeting may be resumed."

Article Eight places the maximum penalty for promoters of meetings leading to disorder at one week's imprisonment or a fine of one hundred piastres.

It will thus be seen that the agitators causing disorder run a risk of extremely light penalties in comparison with those inflicted on police officers who attempt, in pursuance of their duty, to prevent such outbreaks.

Since agitators frequently foreign communities their demonstrations police authorities severely restricted.

ance of their duty to prevent such a law becomes necessary of the British Government remains responsible of the lives and property of foreign communities in Egypt.

BREAKS DOWN!

Cotton Conference At Manchester.

MACHINERY CLEANING.

Employers And Employees Again At Loggerheads.

London, Yesterday.

The conference of the representatives of Cotton Employers and Trade Unions at Manchester on the proposals of the employers to reduce wages and exclude the time occupied in cleaning machinery from the forty-eight-hour week broke down finally this afternoon.

The next step rests with the employers.—Reuter.

AT GOVT. HOUSE.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW PRESENTATIONS.

In connection with the agricultural show at Sheungshui, in the grounds of Sir Robert Ho Tung's experimental farm on December 7 last, an interesting presentation took place in the drawing room at Government House this morning.

Amongst those who attended the ceremony were Lady Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. J. A. Fraser, District Officer (North), Mr. J. Bullock of the Dairy Farm, The Rev. H. R. Wells, O.B.E., and several elders representing various villages in the New Territories.

The trophies presented were two honorific tablets made of teakwood painted red with gold Chinese characters.

One of these tablets was donated by His Excellency the Governor for the best exhibits by the various villages, and the second was presented by the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes for the best individual contribution. This trophy has to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of any exhibitor.

H.E.'s Tablet.

The Governor's tablet was won by the Kam Tsui village, and His Excellency presented it to the district which is near Sheungshui.

The trophy was received in behalf of the villagers by Mr. Pang Lok-sam, the representative of Sheungshui. This trophy will be hung in Mr. J. A. Fraser's house at Taiipo until the next exhibition, which it was announced will be held on January 5, 1929.

The tablet donated by the Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes was presented by His Excellency to Lady Ho Tung, who was its first winner.

Besides the inscriptions in large gold Chinese characters, the tablets bore the names of the donors, and had spaces on one side on which to carve the names of the winners. They were very attractive and desirable trophies.

Next Year.

After the presentation, the Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes handed to His Excellency a draft copy of a letter which he had written in 1921 suggesting the organisation of an agricultural exhibition in the New Territories, and said that he was glad that his suggestion had now materialised.

His Excellency then discussed with the gathering matters of interest in the New Territories, and the agricultural show next year, expressing the hope that it would be a great success.

It was announced that a meeting of the committee will take place in Mr. J. A. Fraser's house at Taiipo at 2 p.m. next Saturday.

KOWLOON RESIDENT.

MR. J. W. FAULKNER DEAD.

Mr. James William Faulkner, whose death is announced, first came to China in 1901. In 1902 he joined the staff of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, with whom he worked for some years. About 1903 he joined Messrs. P. & O. and was in Newchwang.

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